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—BY—
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Message of the President.

Veto of District of Columbia Suffrage Bill.

To the Senate of the United States:

I have received and considered a bill entitled "An act to regulate the elective franchise in the District of Columbia," passed by the senate on the 13th of December, and by the house of representatives on the succeeding day. It was presented for my approval on the 26th ult., six days after the adjournment of congress, and is now returned, with my objections, to the senate, in which house it originated.

Measures having been introduced at the commencement of the present congress for the extension of the elective franchise to persons of color in the District of Columbia, steps were taken by the corporate authorities of Washington and Georgetown to ascertain and make known the opinion of the two cities upon the subject so immediately affecting their welfare as a community. The question was submitted to the people at special elections, held in the month of December, 1865, when the qualified voters of Washington and Georgetown, with great unanimity of sentiment, expressed themselves opposed to the contemplated legislation. In Washington, in a vote of 6556, the largest, with but two exceptions, ever polled in that city, only thirty-five ballots were cast for negro suffrage, while in Georgetown, in an aggregate of 813 votes, a number considerably in excess of the average vote at the four preceding annual elections, but one was given in favor of the proposed extension of the elective franchise. As these elections seem to have been conducted with entire fairness the result must be accepted as a truthful expression of the opinion of the people of the District upon the question which evoked it. Possessing, as an organized community, the same popular right as the inhabitants of a state or territory to make known their will upon matters which affect their social and political condition, they could have selected no more appropriate mode of memorializing congress upon the subject of this bill than through the suffrages of their qualified voters. Entirely disregarding the wishes of the people of the District of Columbia, congress has deemed it right and expedient to pass the measure now submitted for my signature. It therefore becomes the duty of the executive, standing between the legislation of the one and the will of the other, fairly expressed, to determine whether he should approve the bill and thus aid in placing upon the statute books of the nation a law against which the people, to whom it is to apply, have solemnly and with such unanimity protested, or whether he should return it with his objections, in the hope that upon reconsideration congress, acting as the representatives of the inhabitants of the seat of government, will permit them to regulate a purely local question as to their interests and condition. The District of Columbia was ceded to the United States by Maryland and Virginia, in order that it might become the permanent seat of government of the United States. Accepted by congress, it at once became subject to the exclusive legislation for which provision is made in the federal constitution. It should be borne in mind hereafter that in its functions as the law-making power of the District of Columbia, the authority of the national legislature is not without limit, but that congress is bound to observe the letter and spirit of the constitution, as well in the enactment of local laws for the seat of government, as in legislation common to the entire union. Were it to be admitted that the right to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever conferred upon congress unlimited power within the tract of Columbia, titles of nobility might be granted within its boundaries, laws might be made respecting an establishment of the religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances. Despotism would prevail at the seat of government of a free republic, and as a place of permanent residence, it would be avoided by all who prefer the blessings of liberty to the mere emoluments of official position. It should also be remembered that in legislating for the District of Columbia under the federal constitution, the relation of congress to its inhabitants is analagous to that of a legislature of the people of a state under their own local constitution. It does not, therefore, seem to be asking too much that in a matter pertaining to the District, congress should have a like respect for the will and interests of its inhabitants, as is entertained by a state legislature for the wishes and prosperity of those for whom they legislate. The spirit of our constitution and the genius of our government require that in regard to any law which is to affect and have a permanent bearing upon a people, their will should exact at least a reasonable influence upon those who are acting in the capacity of their legislators. Would, for instance, the legislature of the state of New York, or of Pennsylvania, or of Indiana, or of any state in the union, in opposition to the expressed will of a large majority of the people whom they were chosen to represent, arbitrarily force upon them, as voters, all persons of the African or negro race, and make them eligible for the office, without any other qualifications than a certain term of residence within the state. In neither of the states named would the colored population, when acting together, be able to produce any great social or political result. Yet in New York, before he can vote, the man of color must fulfill conditions that are not required of the white citizen. In Pennsylvania the elective franchise is restricted to white freedmen; while in Indiana, negroes and mulattoes are expressly excluded from the right of suffrage.

It hardly seems consistent with the principles of right and justice, that representatives of states where suffrage is either denied the colored man or granted to him on qualifications requiring intelligence or property, should compel the people of the District of Columbia to try an experiment which their own constituents have thus far shown an unwillingness to test for themselves. Nor does it accord with our republican ideas that the principle of the government should lose its force when applied to residents of the District, merely because their legislators are not like those of the states—responsible through the ballot to the people, for whom they are the law making power. The great object of placing the seat of government under the executive legislation of congress, was to secure the entire independence of the general government from undue state influence, and to enable it to discharge, without danger of interruption or infringement of its authority, the high functions for which it was created by the people. For this important purpose it was ceded to the United States by Maryland and Virginia, and it certainly never could have been contemplated as one of the objects to be attained by placing it under the exclusive jurisdiction of congress, that it would afford to propagandists or political parties a place for an experimental test of their principles and theories. While indeed the residents of the seat of government are not citizens of any state, and are not therefore allowed a voice in the electoral college or representation in the councils of the nation, they are nevertheless American citizens entitled as such to every right which pertains to citizens of our common country. In all matters, then, affecting their domestic affairs, the spirit of our democratic form of government demands that their wishes should be consulted and respected, and they taught to feel that, although not permitted practically to participate in national concerns, they are, nevertheless, under a paternal government, regardful of their rights, mindful of their wants and solicitous for their prosperity. It was evidently contemplated that all local questions would be left to their decision, at least to an extent that would not be incompatible with the object for which congress was granted exclusive legislation over the seat of government. When the constitution was yet under consideration it was assumed by Madison that its inhabitants would be allowed a municipal legislature for local purposes derived from their own suffrages. When for the first time congress in the year 1800 assembled at Washington, President Adams in his speech at its opening reminded the two houses that it was for them to consider whether the local powers over the District of Columbia, vested by the constitution in the congress of the United States, should be immediately exercised, and he asked them to "consider it as the capital of a great nation advancing in art, in commerce, in wealth and in population, and possessing within itself those resources which if not thrown away, or lamentably misdirected, would secure to it a long course of prosperity and self-government." Three years had not elapsed when congress was called upon to determine the propriety of retroceding to Maryland and Virginia the jurisdiction of the territory which they had respectively relinquished to the government of the United States. It was urged on the one hand that exclusive jurisdiction was not necessary or useful to the government, that it deprived the inhabitants of the District of their political rights, that much of the time of congress was consumed in legislation pertaining to it, that its government was expensive, that congress was not competent to legislate for the District, because its members were strangers to its local concerns; and that it was an example of government without representation—an experiment dangerous to the liberties of the states. On the other hand it was held among reasons, and successfully, that the constitution, the acts of cession of Virginia and Maryland and the act of congress accepting the grant, all contemplated the exercise of exclusive legislation by congress; and that its usefulness, if not its necessity, was inferred from the inconvenience which was felt for want of it by the congress of the confederation; that the people themselves, who it was said had been deprived of their political rights, had not complained and did not desire a retrocession, that the evil might be remedied by giving them a representation in congress, when the District should become sufficiently populous, and in the meantime a local legislature; that the trouble and expense of legislating for the District would not be great, but would diminish, and might in a great measure be avoided by a local legislature, and that congress could not retrocede the inhabitants without their consent. Continuing to live substantially under the laws that existed at the time of the cession, and such changes only having been made as were suggested by themselves, the people of the District have not sought by a local legislature that which has generally been willingly acceded by the congress of the nation. As a general rule, sound policy requires that the legislature should yield to the wishes of a people, when not inconsistent with the constitution and the laws. The measures suited to one community might not be well adapted to the condition of another, and the persons best qualified to determine such questions are those whose interests are to be directly affected by any proposed law. In Massachusetts, for instance, male persons are allowed to vote without regard to color, provided they possess a certain degree of intelligence. In a population of that state of 1,231,066 there were, by the census of 1860, only 9602 persons of color, and of the males over twenty-one years of age there were 239,086 whites to 2602 colored. By the same official information there were in the District of Columbia 60,764 whites to 14,316 persons of the colored race. Since then, however, the population of this District has largely increased, and it is estimated that at the present time there are nearly 100,000 whites to 30,000 negroes. [illegible] cause of the augmented number [illegible] the latter class needs [illegible] explanation. Contiguous to Maryland and Virginia, the District [illegible] war, became [illegible] who escaped from servitude, [illegible] the abiding place of a considerable proportion of those who sought [illegible] a shelter from bondage. [illegible] held in slavery and denied all opportunities for mental culture, their first knowledge of the government was acquired when, by conferring upon them freedom, it became the benefactor of their race. The test of their capability for improvement began when, for the first time, the career of free industry and the avenues to intelligence were opened to them. Possessing these advantages but a limited time—the greater number, perhaps, having entered the District of Columbia during the latter years of the war or since its termination—we may well pause to inquire whether, after so brief a probation they are, as a class, capable of an intelligent exercise of the right of suffrage, and qualified to discharge the duties of official positions. The people who are daily witnesses of their mode of living, and who have become familiar with their habits of thought, have expressed the conviction that they are not yet competent to serve as electors, and thus become eligible for office in the local governments under which they live. Clothed with the elective franchise, their numbers, already largely in excess of the demand for labor, would be soon increased by an influx from the adjoining states. Drawn from fields where employment is abundant, they would in vain seek it here, and so add to the embarrassments already experienced from the large class of idle persons congregated in the District. Hardly yet capable of forming correct judgments upon the important questions that often make the issues of a political contest, they could readily be made subservient to the purposes of designing persons. While in Massachusetts, under the census of 1860, the proportion of white to colored males over twenty years of age was one hundred and thirty to one, here the black race constitutes nearly one-third of the entire population, whilst the same class surrounds the District on all sides, ready to change their residence at a moment's notice, and with all the facility of a nomadic people, in order to enjoy here, after a short residence, a privilege they find no where else. It is within their power in one year to come into the District, in such numbers as to have the supreme control of the white race and to govern them by their own officers, and by the exercise of all the municipal authority, among the rest, of the power of taxation over property in which they have no interest. In Massachusetts, where they have enjoyed the benefits of a thorough educational system, the qualification of intelligence is required, while here, suffrage is extended to all without discrimination, as well to the most incapable, who can prove a residence of the District of one year, as to those persons of color who, comparatively few in number, are permanent inhabitants, and having given evidence of merit and qualification are recognized as useful and responsible members of the community. Imposed upon an unwilling people, placed by the constitution under the exclusive legislation of congress, it would be received as an arbitrary exercise of power, and as an indication by the country of the purpose of congress to compel the acceptance of negro suffrage by the states. It would engender a feeling of opposition and hatred between the two races, which, becoming deep-rooted and ineradicable, would prevent them from living together in a state of mutual friendliness. Carefully avoiding every measure that might tend to produce such a result, and following the clear and well ascertained popular will, we should assiduously endeavor to promote kindly relations between them, and thus, when that popular will leads the way, prepare for the gradual and harmonious introduction of this new element into the political power of the country. It cannot be urged that the proposed extension of suffrage in the District of Columbia is necessary to enable persons of color to protect either their interests or their rights. They stand here precisely as they stand in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. Here, as elsewhere, in all that pertains to civil rights, there is nothing to distinguish this class of persons from citizens of the United States, for they possess the "full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property as is enjoyed by white citizens," and are made "subject to like punishment, pains and penalties, and to none other, any law, statutes, ordinance, regulation or custom to the contrary notwithstanding." Nor as has been assumed are their suffrages necessary to aid a loyal sentiment here, for local governments already exist of undoubted fealty to the government, and are sustained by communities which were among the first to testify their devotion to the union, and which, during the struggle, furnished their full quotas of men to the military service of the country. The exercise of the elective franchise is the highest attitude of an American citizen, and when gained by virtue, intelligence, patriotism and a proper appreciation of our institutions, constitutes the true basis of a democratic form of government in which the sovereign power is lodged in the body of the people. Its influence for good necessarily depends upon the elevated character and patriotism of the elector, for if exercised by persons who do not justly estimate its value, and who are indifferent as to its results, it will only serve as a means of placing power in the hands of the unprincipled and ambitious, and must eventuate in the complete destruction of that liberty which should be the most powerful conservator. Great danger is therefore to be apprehended from an untimely extension of the elective franchise to any new class in our country, especially when the large majority of that class, in wielding the power thus placed in their hands cannot be expected correctly to comprehend the duties and responsibilities which pertain to suffrage. Yesterday, as it were, four millions of persons were held in a condition of slavery that had existed for generations; to-day they are freedmen, and are assumed by law to be citizens. It cannot be presumed from their previous condition of servitude, that as a class they are as well informed as to the nature of our government as the intelligent foreigner who makes our land the home of his choice. In the case of the latter, neither a residence of five years and the knowledge of our institutions which it gives, nor attachment to the principles of the constitution, are the only conditions upon which he can be admitted to citizenship. He must prove, in addition, a good moral character, and thus give reasonable ground for the belief that he will be faithful to the obligations which he assumes as a citizen of the republic.

Where a people—"the source of all political power"—speak by their suffrages through the instrumentality of the ballot box, it must be carefully guarded against the control of those who are corrupt in principle and enemies of free institutions; for it can only become to our political and social system a safe conductor of healthy popular sentiment when kept free from demoralizing influences. Controlled through fraud and usurpation by the designing, anarchy and despotism must inevitably follow. In the hands of the patriotic and worthy, our government will be preserved upon the principles of the constitution inherited from our fathers. It follows, therefore, that in admitting to the ballot box a new class of voters not qualified for the elective franchise, we weaken our system of government instead of adding to its strength and durability. In returning this bill to the senate, I deeply regret that there should be any conflict of opinion between the legislative and executive departments of the government in regard to measures that vitally affect the prosperity and peace of the country, sincerely desiring to reconcile the states with one another, and the whole people to the government of the United States. It has been my earnest wish to co-operate with congress in all measures, having for their object a proper and complete adjustment of the questions resulting from our late civil war. Harmony between the co-ordinate branches of the government, always necessary for the public welfare, was never more demanded than at the present time, and it will, therefore, be my constant aim to promote, as far as possible, concert of action between them. The differences of opinion that have already occurred have rendered me only the more cautious, lest the executive should encroach upon any of the prerogatives of congress, or by exceeding in any manner the constitutional limit of his duties, destroy the equilibrium which should exist between the several co-ordinate departments, and which is so essential to the harmonious working of the government. I know it has been urged that the executive department is more likely to enlarge the sphere of its action than either of the other branches of the government, and especially in the exercise of the veto power conferred upon it by the constitution. It should be remembered, however, that the power is wholly negative and conservative in its character, and was intended to operate as a check upon unconstitutional, hasty and improvident legislation, and as a means of protection against invasion of the just powers of the executive and judicial departments. It is remarked by Chancellor Kent that to enact laws is a transcendent power, and [illegible] that possesses it to be [illegible] and equal representation [illegible] people, there is danger of its pressing with destructive weight on all the other parts of the machinery of government. It has, therefore, been thought necessary by the most skillful and most experienced artists in the science of civil policy that strong barriers should be erected for the protection and security of the other necessary powers of the government, nothing has been deemed more fit and expedient for the purpose than the provision that the head of the executive department should be so constituted as to secure a requisite share of independence, and that he should have a negative upon the passage of laws, and that the judiciary power, resting on a still more permanent basis, should have the right of determining upon the validity of laws by the standard of the constitution. A necessity of some such check in the hands of the executive is shown by reference to the most eminent writers upon our system of government, who seem to concur in the opinion that encroachments are most to be apprehended from the department in which all legislative powers are vested by the constitution. Mr. Madison, in referring to the difficulty of providing some practical security for each against the invasion of the other, remarks that the legislative department is everywhere extending the sphere of its activity and drawing all power into its vortex. The founders of our republic seem never to have recollected the danger from legislative usurpations which, by assembling all power in the same hands must lead to the same tyranny as is threatened by executive usurpations. In a representative republic, where [illegible] magistracy is carefully [illegible] the extent and the duration of [illegible] and where the legislative power [illegible] by an assembly which is inspired by a supposed influence over the people with an intrepid confidence in its own strength, which is sufficiently numerous to be incapable of pursuing the objects of its passions by means which reason prescribes. It is against the enterprising ambition of this department that the people ought to indulge all their jealousies and exhaust all their persecutions. The legislative department derives a superiority in our government from other circumstances. The constitutional powers being at once more extensive and less susceptible of precise limits it can with the greater facility make under complicated and direct measures the encroachments which it makes on the co-ordinate departments. On the other side, the executive power being restrained within a narrower compass, and being more simple in its nature, and the judiciary being described by landmarks still less uncertain, projects of usurpation by these departments would immediately betray and defeat themselves; nor is this all, as the legislative department alone has access to the pockets of the people, and has in some constitutions full discretion, and in all a prevailing influence over the pecuniary rewards of those who fill the other departments, a dependence is thus created in the latter which gives still greater facilities to encroachments of the former. We have seen that the tendency of republican governments is to an aggrandizement of the legislative at the expense of the other departments. Mr. Jefferson, in referring to the early constitution of Virginia, objected that by its provisions all the powers of the government—legislative, executive and judicial—resulted to the legislative body, holding that the concentrating these in the same hands is precisely the definition of despotic governments. It will be no alleviation that these powers will be exercised by a plurality of hands, and not by a single one hundred and seventy-three despots, would surely be as oppressive as one as little will it avail us that they are chosen by ourselves an elective despotism, was not the government we fought for, but one which should not only be founded on free principles, but in which the powers of government should be so divided and balanced among several bodies of magistracy as that no one could not transcend their legal limits without being effectually checked and restrained by the others. For this reason that convention which passed the ordinance of government laid its foundation on this basis: That the legislative, executive and judiciary departments should be separate and distinct, so that no person should exercise the powers of more than one of them at the same time, but no barrier was provided between these several powers; the judiciary and executive members were left dependent on the legislative for their subsistence in office, and some of them for their continuance in it. If, therefore, the legislature assumes executive and judiciary powers no opposition is likely to be made, nor if made, can be effectual, because in that case they may put their proceedings into the form of an act of assembly, which will render them obligatory on the other branches. They have, accordingly, in many instances decided rights which should have been left to judiciary controversy, and the direction of the executive during the whole time of their session is becoming habitual and familiar. Mr. Justice Story, in his commentaries on the constitution, reviews the same subject, and says, "The truth is that the legislative power is the great and overruling power in every free government." The representatives of the people will watch with jealousy every encroachment of the executive magistrate, for it trenches upon their own authority, but who shall watch the encroachment of these representatives? Will they be as jealous of the exercise of power by themselves as by others? There are many reasons which may be assigned for the engrossing influence of the legislative department. In the first place, its constitutional powers are more extensive and less capable of being brought within precise limits than those of either of the other departments; the bonds of the executive authority are easily marked out and defined. It reaches few objects, and those are known, it cannot transcend them without being brought in contact with the other departments, however it may check and restrain and bind its exercise. The same remarks apply with still greater force to the judiciary. The jurisdiction is or may be bounded to a few objects or persons; or however general and unlimited its operations are necessarily confined to the mere administration of private and public justice. It cannot punish without law; it cannot create controversies to act upon. It can decide only upon rights and cases as they are brought by others before it; can do nothing for itself; it must do everything for others; it must obey the laws, and if it corruptly administers them, it is subjected to the power of impeachment. On the other hand the legislative powers, except in the few cases of constitutional prohibition, is unlimited. It is forever varying its means and its end. It governs the institutions, and laws and public policy of the country. It regulates all its vast interests. It disposes of all its property—look but at the exercise of two or three branches of its ordinary powers: It levies all taxes; it directs and appropriates all supplies; it gives the rules for the descent, distribution and devices of all property held by individuals; it controls the sources and resources of wealth; it changes at its will the whole fabric of the laws; it moulds at its pleasure almost all the institutions which gave strength, and comfort, and dignity to society. In the next place, it is the direct visible representative of the will of the people in all the changes of times and circumstances. It has the pride as well as the power of numbers; it is easily moved, and steadily moved by the strong impulses of popular feeling and popular odium, it obeys without reluctance the will of the majority for the time being. The path to public favor lies open by such obedience, and it finds not only support but impunity in whatever measures the majority advise, even though they transcend the constitutional limits. It has no motive, therefore, to be jealous or scrupulous in its use of power, and it finds its ambition stimulated and its arm strengthened by the countenance and courage of numbers. These views are not alone those of men who look with apprehension upon the fate of republics, but they are also freely admitted by some of the strongest advocates for popular rights and the permanency of republican institutions. Each department should have a will of its own; each should have its own independence secured beyond the power of being taken away by either or both of the others, but at the same time the relations of each to the other should be so strong that there should be a mutual interest to sustain and protect each other. There should not only be constitutional means but personal motives to resist encroachments of one or either of the others. Thus ambition would be made to control ambition, the desire of power to check power, and the pressure of interest to balance an opposing interest. The judiciary department is naturally and almost necessarily, as has been already said, the weakest department; it can have no means of influence by patronage; its powers can never be wielded for itself; it has no command over the purse or the sword of the nation; it can neither lay taxes, appropriate money, nor command armies, or appoint to office; it is never brought into contact with the people by constant appeals and solicitations and private intercourses which belong to all the other departments of government. It is sure only in controversies, or in trials and punishments; its rigid justice and impartiality give it no claims to favor, however they may be respected. It stands solitary and unsupported, except by that portion of public opinion which is interested only in the strict administration of justice, it can rarely secure the sympathy or zealous support either of the executive or the legislative; if they are not, as is not unfrequently the case, jealous of its prerogatives, the constant necessity of scrutinizing the acts of each upon the application of any private person, and the painful duty of pronouncing judgment that these acts are a departure from the law and constitution, can have no tendency to conciliate kindness or nourish influence. It would seem therefore that some additional guards would under such circumstances be necessary to protect this department from the absolute dominion of the others; yet rarely have any such guards been applied, and every attempt to introduce them has been resisted with a pertinacity which demonstrates how slow popular leaders are to introduce checks upon their own power and how slow the people are to believe that the judiciary is the real bulwark of their liberties. If any department of the government has undue influence or absorbing power, it certainly has not been either the executive or the judiciary. In addition to what has been said by these distinguished writers, it may also be urged by the dominant party in each house, that they may, by the expulsion of a sufficient number of members, or by the exclusion from representation of a requisite number of states, reduce the minority to less than one third. Congress by these means might be enabled to pass a law, the objections of the president to the contrary notwithstanding, which would render impotent the other two departments of the government and make inoperative the wholesome and restraining power which it was intended by the framers of the constitution should be extended by them. This would be a practical concentration of all power in the United States; this, in the language of the author of the declaration of independence, [illegible] the definition of despotic [illegible]. I have [illegible] the teachings of the great statesmen of the early [illegible] lawyers of the early [illegible] the republic rather than [illegible] upon an expression of my [illegible]. We cannot too often re[illegible] especially at a conjuncture [illegible] present. Their applications to our actual condition is so apparent that they now come to us as a living voice, to be listened to with more attention than at any previous period of our history. We have been, and are yet, in the midst of popular commotions. The passions aroused by a great civil war are still dominant. It is not a time favorable to that calm and deliberate judgment which is the only safe guide when radical changes in our institutions are to be made. The measure now before me is one of those changes. It initiates an untried experiment for a people who have said with one voice that it is not for their good. This alone should make us pause. But it is not all—the experiment has not been tried, or so much as demanded by the people of the several states for themselves—in but few of the states has such an innovation been allowed as giving the ballot to the colored population without any other qualification than a residence of one year, and in most of them the denial of the ballot to this race is absolute and by fundamental law placed beyond the domain of ordinary legislation. In most of those states the evil of such suffrage would be partial, but small as it would be, it is guarded by constitutional barriers. Here the innovation assumes formidable proportions which may easily grow to such an extent as to make the white population a subordinate element in the body politic. After full deliberation on this measure, I cannot bring myself to approve it, even upon local considerations, nor yet as the beginning of an experiment on a larger scale. I yield to no one in attachment to that rule of general suffrage which distinguishes our policy as a nation; but there is a limit, wisely observed hitherto, which makes the ballot a privilege and a trust, and which requires of some classes a time suitable for probation and preparation. To give it indiscriminately to a new class, wholly unprepared by previous habits and opportunities to perform the trust which it demands, is to degrade it and finally to destroy its powers; for it may be safely assumed that no political truth is better established than that such indiscriminate and all-embracing extension of popular suffrage must end at last in its destruction.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, January 5, 1867.

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(Successors to J. M. Coleman & Co.)
Cotton Factors
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
NO. 226 FRONT STREET.
(Between Adams and Jefferson.)
Memphis, : : : : Tenn.
oct26 3m

SAMUEL B. HARD,
BANKER AND BROKER.
66 Exchange Place, cor. New Street,
NEW YORK CITY.
nov22 3m

JAS. T. PACE, W. D. LAVENDER, W. B. HARPER,
Of Virginia. Of Tennessee. Of Alabama.
PACE LAVENDER & HARPER,
Cotton and Tobacco Factors
General Commission Merchants
[illegible]

20 YEARS IN MEMPHIS
WALKER BROS. G. H. JUDAH. C. H. MYERS.
WALKER BROS.
& CO.,
NO. 229 MAIN STREET,
Are in receipt of the heaviest Stock of FALL and WINTER
DRY GOODS
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
—AND—
Furnishing Goods
Of every description, and in an immense variety, that has ever been brought to this market, to which they respectfully call the attention of
ALL BUYERS
Assuring them that they will sell their Goods as LOW, and on terms as FAVORABLE as any other
HOUSE IN THIS CITY.
OUR GENTS', YOUTHS' & PLANTATION
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Is manufactured at our Factory,
220 North Third St., Philadelphia,
And we guarantee to sell same to
Wholesale Buyers
—AT—
EASTERN PRICES.
Call and examine our Stock and Prices—you will find it to your interest to do so. We buy exclusively for cash, and only from
FIRST HANDS.
And with the advantage of having a buyer at all times in the Eastern markets, we feel confident to supply our friends and customers at the
Lowest Possible Rates.
JOHN H. TAYLOR, THOS. ALLEN. | B. DYER, JAS. E. MILLER.
And a host of other gentlemanly salesmen, are at this house.
No. 229 Main St.,
CLAY BUILDING.
nov10 3m

COTTON FACTORS.

JAMES S. DAY, Lagrange, Tenn. W. P. PROUDFIT, Memphis, Tenn.
DAY & PROUDFIT,
COTTON FACTORS
—and—
General Brokers in Merchandise.
NO. 301 FRONT STREET,
Rooms 11 & 12 Mosby & Hunt's Block,
Memphis, Tenn.
ag16-

J. T. PETTIT. JNO. C. COOPER.
J. T. PETTIT & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS.
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
No. 14 Monroe Street,
jy7 MEMPHIS, TENN.

W. L. STEWART, late Stewart & King; M. D. MERIWETHER, late Meriwether, Forde & Co., Jackson, Tenn.; M. D. L. STEWART, late of Raleigh.
STEWART, MERIWETHER & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 17 Madison St.,
ag11 MEMPHIS, TENN.

N. A. LONGLEY, Brownsville, Tenn. N. M. MULHOLLAN, Searcy, Ark. L. W. VAUGHAN, Memphis, Tenn.
LONGLEY, MULHOLLAN & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS
COMMISSION, RECEIVING
— AND —
FORWARDING MERCHANTS.
No. 278 Front Street,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

M. W. LEWIS, Of Arkansas. D. N. COMINGORE, Kentucky. R. D. WEST, Kentucky.
LEWIS, COMINGORE & WEST,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
General Commission Merchants
No. 31 Perdido Street,
(Factors' Row,)
NEW ORLEANS.
And No. 3 West Third street,
jy29-3m CINCINNATI.

T. B. NORMENT, Memphis.
GEN. J. D. RUFFIN, Late of DeSoto Co., Miss.
T. C. FINNEY, Memphis.
NORMENT, RUFFIN & FINNEY,
(Successors to T. B. Norment & Co.,)
COTTON FACTORS
AND
General Commission Merchants
No. 11 Union street, MEMPHIS, TENN.
Particular attention paid to the sale and storage of Cotton and other Produce consigned to us.
Orders from the country will be promptly attended to. jy31-

J. S. HOOD & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
General Commission Merchants,
100 Common Street, opposite City Hotel,
J. S. HOOD, JOHN C. BARELLI, FRED. N. THAYER. NEW ORLEANS. jel5

WM. H. STREET, Memphis. W. B. CRISMAN, Memphis.
E. B. CRISMAN, Owensboro, Ky.
STREET, CRISMAN & CO.,
General Commission
—AND—
FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
No. 223 [illegible]
MEMPHIS, : : : : : TENN.
STRICT personal attention given to the sale of Cotton and other Produce.
Orders so licited for the purchase of Produce Groceries, and General Merchandise.
Consignments insured under our open policies otherwise ordered.
Liberal advances on consignments. a26-6m

JOHN McCOY, Agent,
PILCHER & BARROW,
(Successors to Pilcher & Goodrich and M. Pilcher & Co.,)
COTTON & SUGAR FACTORS
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
No. 36 Factors' Row, Perdido street,
NEW ORLEANS.
Business conducted by M. Pilcher.
mar[illegible]

A. [illegible] MERRILL, JR.,
(Formerly of Mississippi,)
Successor to Goodman & Merrill,
COTTON FACTOR
—AND—
General Commission Merchant,
36 New street and [illegible] Broad street,
NEW YORK.
Advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Tobacco, Wool and other Produce.
Agent for the Purchase, Sale, or Lease of Southern Lands.
Agent for the negotiation of Southern Railroad Bonds, and the purchase of Railroad Iron and Railroad Equipments.
Plantation Machinery of any description, Steam Engines, Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Brick Making Machines, etc, etc., of latest style and improvement, supplied promptly and at reasonable figures. jel3

WM. SIMPSON, Tuscumbia, Ala. | T. A. SANDERS, Memphis. | JOHN ROSSER, Memphis.
SIMPSON, SANDERS & CO.,
Successors to Simpson, Hays & Co.,
Cotton Factors
—AND—
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 256 Front st., MEMPHIS, TENN.
By giving our undivided attention to the sale of Cotton and other Produce, filling orders for supplies, etc., we hope to secure the patronage of the public. may9

BROOKS, NEELY & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
GROCERS, PROVISION
—AND—
LIQUOR DEALERS,
No. 280 FRONT ST., bet. Court and Madison.
We are daily receiving consignments of Flour, Bacon, Pork, Lard, Whisky, etc., etc., which we are selling at the lowest market cash rates. jel0

POPLAR STREET
LUMBER YARD
No. 204, near the Market House.
HAVE just received another large and well selected assortment of Lumber and Shingles, Laths, White and Yellow Pine and Ash Flooring, Dressed and Rough Weatherboarding; all kinds of Framing Lumber, Sills, Joist and Scantlin, and all qualities of White Pine 1, 1¼ & 2 inch, Red Cedar Posts & Fencing.
We can sell as low as cash can buy it. We also keep Dressed Poplar and White Pine.
oct2- F. D. ATHENTON & CO.

GEO. W. TROTTER,
COTTON FACTOR
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
NO. 14 MONROE STREET,
Memphis, Tenn.
BAGGING, ROPE AND OTHER SUPPLIES furnished at the lowest market rates.
All consignments of cotton insured unless instructed to the contrary. ag18

MISCELLANEOUS.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
WE have this day associated with us in business Mr. W. T. P. DOYLE, late bookkeeper for Messrs. Stratton, Goyer & Co., the firm still remaining unchanged.
HARRIS, COCHRAN & CO.
MEMPHIS, Sept. 15, 1866.
A. L. HARRIS, GEO. A. COCHRAN, } Formerly of West, Cochran & Co.
W. J. P. BOYLE, late with Stratton, Goyer &
HARRIS, COCHRAN & CO
GROCERS, COTTON AND
TOBACCO FACTORS,
—AND—
GENERAL COMMISSION & FORWARDING
MERCHANTS,
NO. 254 FRONT STREET,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
HAVING occupied our new and commodious store, No. 254 Front street, we are now receiving daily consignments of Flour, Grain, Pork, Bacon, Tobacco, Bagging and Rope, Sugar, Coffee and Molasses, which we offer on the levee or store at lowest wholesale prices. The strictest personal attention given to all business entrusted to our care. All consignments covered by our open policies of insurance, while in transit and in store, unless specially instructed to the contrary. [illegible]

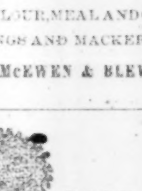
J. V. POWELL & CO.
PLUMBERS,
STEAM AND GAS FITTERS.
Also, Manufacturers of
CHAIN PUMPS.
No. 42 Monroe Street,
Opposite [illegible] Factory,
[illegible] MEMPHIS TENN

Cotton Machinery
The Providence Tool Company
Have fitted their armory for the manufacture of
Cotton Machinery,
And are now prepared to contract for the early delivery of
Ring Spinning Frames and Looms.
Made in the most perfect manner from entire new patterns.
Their work, for accuracy and excellent finish, will not be excelled.
They are also preparing to manufacture
ROVING MACHINERY,
And will soon be ready to contract for this well. Orders for FOUNDRY WORK solicited.
Address, JOHN B. ANTHONY,
Providence, R. I., May 1, '66. Treasurer.
jy18

S. KIBBE,
DEALER IN
CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,
Imported and Domestic
Wines, Liquors, Cigars and Tobacco,
Also all kinds of
CONFECTIONERY, NUTS, ETC.,
No. 412 N. Seventh Street,
Between St. Charles and Locust streets,
ST. LOUIS, : : : : MO.
CASH paid for all kinds of Produce. au29-

F. LANE. J. H. MARTIN. J. W. LANE. J. S. LANE.
F. LANE & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Corner Union and Front Streets,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
Liberal cash advances made on consignments. oc5-3m

CONSIGNMENTS
ARRIVING.
20 BBLS. ONIONS.
19 TIERCES CHOICE HAMS.
50,000 FEET DRESSED PINE FLOORING
100,000 CYPRESS SHINGLES.
IN STORE.
300 BALES HAY.
300 BBLS. SALT.
25 DOZ. ZINC WASH BOARDS.
50 DOZ. BROOMS.
50 BOXES TOBACCO.
30 DOZ. CANE SEAT CHAIRS.
1000 GALLONS STONE WARE.
SUGAR, COFFEE, FLOUR, MEAL AND CUT
AND ROE HERRINGS AND MACKEREL.
TAYLOR McEWEN & BLEW.
jy15-se16-2m

BEST  BEST
Bolting Cloths
For Sale by
TAYLOR, McEWEN, DUKE & Co
222 Main St., Memphis.
FOR SALE BY
TAYLORS, McEWEN, & BLEW,
jy

CINCINNATI PAPER WAREHOUSE.
CHATFIELD & WOODS,
Manufacturers & Wholesale
PAPER DEALERS
77 & 79 Walnut St., Cincinnati,
KEEP constantly on hand Ruled Cap, Letter and Note Papers, Printers' Flat Caps, Folios, Plain Letter and Note Papers, Royal, Medium and Demy Writing Papers.
Sole agents for the celebrated
Ivanhoe Mills Writing Papers.
Also, Manufacturers of
Book and News Papers, Paper Bags.
Also, on hand, Grocers' Wrapping Papers, Manila Papers for Druggists' and Dry Goods use, and a complete stock of Leathers and Binders' Tools.
Binders fitted out complete, in Tools and Materials.
Orders by mail promptly [illegible]

NEW FIRM.
ED. J. TAYLOR, Of DeSoto Co. Miss. | WM. GAY, Late Longley & Gay.
WM. C. RUTLAND,
Late with W. H. Andrews & Co.
TAYLOR, GAY & RUTLAND,
(Successors to Longley & Gay,)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS.
COTTON FACTORS AND
Commission Merchants,
No. 304 Front St.,
Mosby & Hunt's Block. MEMPHIS, TENN.
[ap19]

DR. C. SPIEGEL,
CHEMIST, Botanist and Surgeon, an old graduate of the best schools of Europe and America, has fitted up rooms in the Gayoso Block, 394 Main street, Memphis, to accommodate patients afflicted with diseases of the eye, ear, heart, brain, skin, kidneys and lungs, dropsy, fits, gravel, cancer, dyspepsia, rheumatism, piles, neuralgia, syphilis, scrofula, suppressed menstruation, whites, ulceration and falling of the womb, cancers, tumors and fistula in ano. He so seldom fails that it has been often said: "If Dr. Spiegel can't cure you no one can." Medicine sent by express. For terms and full particulars, address
DR. SPIEGEL, 394 Main st.,
nov9 Memphis, Tenn.

CH. E. PFEIFER,
General Commission Merchant,
No. 65 Common Street,
NEW ORLEANS.
AGENT for Smith & Rand Powder Company.
Orange and New Orleans Rifle, Musket, Cannon, Sporting, Ducking and Mining
POWDER,
on hand and for sale at No. 65 Common street, New Orleans, in packages of all quantities.
Also, Drop and Buck Shot, Caps, etc. Orders promptly filled. nov1 1y

YARNS! YARNS!
WE are Agents for the Richland Manufacturing Company, (Pulaski, Tenn.,) and will keep a full supply of their make of Cotton Yarns and 4-4 Sheeting, which will be sold to the Trade at the lowest rates. These are the best goods made.
SOUTHWORTH & KNIGHT,
au15- 195 Main street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1866. 1866.
FALL AND WINTER TRADE.
FRIEDMAN BROS.,
WHOLESALE
Boots, Shoes and Hats,
295 Main Street.
Our stock being now large and complete, we would respectfully solicit an examination by City and Country Merchants of our Goods and Prices. One of our firm being always in the market enable us to offer to buyers at all times fresh and desirable goods at small advance over manufacturers' prices.
FRIEDMAN BROS.,
295 Main St., Memphis Tenn.
se11-

W. J. FOWLER. JAMES A. WIGGS
FOWLER, WIGGS & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
256 FRONT STREET,
MEMPHIS, : : : : TENNESSEE.
WILL sell Cotton and all kinds of Country Produce.
We have three 60 saw Gins to sell at $4 50 per saw. We will guarantee them.
Liberal advances made on consignments to A. HENDERSON, PEALE & CO., New Orleans.
oct24

To the Young Men of Memphis.
ANY Young Man, without regard to occupation, desiring to join a Benevolent Association already firmly established throughout this State and the United States at large whose only object is to promote the welfare of themselves and their fellow-men by uniting to advance, by precept and example the cause of Virtue, Morality and Temperance, can by making a written application, (name and residence) addressed to P. O. Box 548, obtain an introduction to Young Mens' Division No. 10 Sons of Temperance. No interference whatever with religious creed or political principles.
dec1

DICKSON CUNNINGHAM.
EXCLUSIVE WHOLESALE
FLOUR
MERCHANT,
No. 351 Second street, Greenlaw Block,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
Cornmeal always on hand. jy25-

Copartnership.
I Have associated with me in the manufacture of Plows, Mr. Alexander Hamilton, a practical man of ten years' experience. The business will be carried on at my old place under the firm of
TREAT & HAMILTON.
Thankful for past favors, I respectfully solicit a continuance of your patronage. Call and see our improvements at Madison Street Bayou Bridge. H. P. TREAT.
Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 13, 1866. ag15

COAL GRATES.
A VERY LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of
New and Desirable Styles,
some very rich and desirable. Builders supplied at the
LOWEST RATES,
Complete Grates from $4 00 to $100 Each.
E. ROBBINS & BRADLEY,
224 Second street, Adams's Block.
oc9-

AT THE NEW
CARRIAGE EMPORIUM

NO. 126 COURT STREET,
MAY be found a good assortment of Carriages, Rockaways, Buggies, Cabriolettes, Charriottes, Whips, Harness, and Coach Lamps. All of which are from the best Manufacturers and will be sold at the lowest market prices. Call and examine for yourselves at 126 Court street, up stairs, between Third and Fourth. R. O. BRADLEY
aug1-3

ROBT. M'GREGOR & CO.,
Cotton Factors
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 276 Front Street,
MEMPHIS, : : : : TENNESSEE.
CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton solicited, and liberal advances made on same. Orders for Plantation Supplies filled with promptness and at the lowest market prices. se3 3m

W. M. PERKINS, D. L. KERNION, Of Perkins & Co., N. O. | L. M. SWENSON, New York, Late of Austin, Texas.
PERKINS, SWENSON & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 48 Carondelet, corner Union Street,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
se18-

TO THE CITY & COUNTRY TRADE
New Drug House.
P. I. HUETTE & CO.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
Foreign and American Druggs,
Chemicals,
Druggists Sundries, Oils, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Glass, Glassware, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, Patent Medicines,
PURE LIQUORS, Etc.,
No. 42 North Court St.
(IN TELEGRAPH BUILDING,)
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.
WE are now in receipt of our large, complete, and varied stock of Foreign and Domestic Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Window Glass, Glassware, French and American Perfumery, Toilet Articles, Soaps, Pure Liquors for medicinal use, etc., etc., all of which are of the finest quality.
Our stock of perfumery, both foreign and domestic, as well as that of everything belonging to the drug business, is the finest, freshest and most complete in the South or West, all having been recently purchased and imported from the best houses and manufacturers both in this country and Europe.
Those wishing goods in our line will do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
P. I. HUETTE & CO.,
No. 42 North Court Street,
ly24 6m Telegraph Building, Memphis.

A. P. BURDITT ANGUS CAMPBELL
JAS. H. SMITH.
A. P. BURDITT & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
OFFICE—At their old Grocery stand,
308 Front Street.
Memphis, : : : Tenn.
ag31

NOTICE.
TO make and save money at the old Wooden Mill, foot of Poplar street! We will pay cash for all Cotton and Woolen Rags, Old Rope and Bagging, old Gunneys and Gunney Sacks. Also, old Stoves, or any other Cast Iron and Wrought and Scrap Iron, Brass, Copper, Zinc, Lead, Pewter, Britannia, and Bottles of all descriptions. ly28-1 [illegible]

$6000.—The President of a Bank has placed in our hands for sale Statistics of a Commission Business that would pay in Memphis $6000 a year on $1500; the whole will be submitted to a board of referees. Address G. H. LUYDER & CO.,
151 Broadway, N. Y.
Refer to Charter Oak Life Insurance Co., and Jacob Miller, Director Citizens Bank, N. Y.
ag12

JESSE F. BROWN, Late Cas. B'k Tenn., Trenton. | PRESLEY T. GLASS, Late Merch't, Ripley, Tenn.
GLASS & BROWN,
COTTON AND TOBACCO FACTORS,
Receiving, Forwarding and
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
(No. 322 Front St.,) : : : MEMPHIS, TENN.
Consignments solicited, and orders for supplies of all kinds promptly filled.
se22-

FIRST CLASS COTTON LAND
For Sale.
A TRACT of land, unsurpassed for the production of cotton or corn, is offered for sale. It is situated in DeSoto county, Miss., 25 miles from Memphis. Known as section 13, township 3, of range 6 west. For further information, apply at the APPEAL [illegible] mar30

BANKING.

GEO. R. RUTTER, Pres't. W. A. HILL, Cashier.
TENNESSEE NATIONAL BANK
OF MEMPHIS.
DESIGNATED DEPOSITARY
—AND—
Financial Agent
—OF THE—
UNITED STATES
—AND THE—
Fiscal Agent and Depositary
FOR WEST TENNESSEE.
nov25

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Bankers,
Corner of Pine and Nassau Streets, New York,
ISSUE
Circular Notes and Letters of Credit
FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of the world.
— ALSO —
MERCANTILE CREDITS, for use in EUROPE CHINA, ETC. jy15

TO THE
HOLDERS OF THE NOTES
OF THE
UNION BANK OF TENNESSEE
AT the last term of the Chancery Court of Davidson county, the following order was made, viz: "It is ordered that the creditors of the Union Bank of Tennessee who hold the circulating notes and all who may hereafter become holders of such notes, shall, on or before the 1st of January next (1867) file such notes with Joseph W. Allen as Trustee under the penalty, in case of failure so to do, of being excluded from the pro rata dividends which may be made, and being barred from all claims against the trust fund by the statute of limitation."
In accordance with the above order, all holders of Union Bank Notes are hereby notified to present them at the said Bank, No. 34 North College street, Nashville, Tennessee, for registration, between now and the 1st of January next, and receive certificates of deposit therefor.
JOS. W. ALLEN,
au15-2m Trustee.
Banner, Union and American and Memphis APPEAL copy two months, and Knoxville Commercial and Memphis Bulletin three months, and send bills to the Trustee.

FOUNDRYS, IRON, ETC.

HOLLENBERG & OERTEL,
Architects and Builders Supplies,
Manufacturers of
GALVANIZED IRON CORNICES,
TIN, COPPER
—AND—
Sheet Iron Workers
337 Second St., cor. Union,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
GALVANIZED IRON CORNICES, Mouldings, Brackets, Window Caps, Tanks, etc., made to order. Metalic Roofing and Guttering done at low rates.
MARBLE, MARBLEIZED SLATE
And MARBLEIZED IRON MANTLES,
Constantly on hand at all prices.
Fire Grates and Baskets, a large assortment.
Minton's English Mosaic Floor Tiles, and Marble Floor Tiles.
Plaster Paris, Rosendale & Roman Cement
Fire Brick and Soap Stone; Force Pumps, Well and Cistern Pumps, all sizes;
French, English & American Rough and Polished Plate Glass, Window Glass and Stained Glass of all descriptions.
Agents for Drake's Solar Gas Apparatus,
For lighting public and private buildings. Gas produced without fire, by mechanical process.
Agents for P. Bannon's Louisville Terracota Works.
Agents for Robert Wood & Co.; (formerly Wood & Perot,) Philadelphia Ornamental Iron Works and WIRE RAILINGS.
Agents for Badger & Co.'s New York Architectural Iron Works, Iron Fronts for buildings and Heavy Castings.
Orders filled and Job Works of all kinds promptly attended to.
As agents of Robert Wood & Co., of Philadelphia, we are enabled to offer the most complete selections of Drawings, Plans and estimates for Verandahs and Railings for Houses, Cemetery Lots, Counters, and all sorts of Ornamental Iron Work.
Builders will find it to their advantage to call on us for estimates for the above articles.
ly4

Our Twenty First Year in Memphis.
O. F. PRESCOTT. J. P. PRESCOTT
O. F. PRESCOTT & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Coal Oil, Lard Oil, and Oils Generally.
Greenough's Non-Explosive Burning Fluid;
Lamps, Lamp Fixtures, and Chimneys;
Parrafine and Wax Candles, Axle Grease.
Manufacturers of
German, Palm and Family Soaps;
Tinware, Wholesale and Retail;
Roofing, Guttering, Stove Pipes, Etc.
No. 40 Jefferson Street,
MEMPHIS.
Grease, Tallow and Beeswax wanted.
oc2-

OTIS & CO.,
WHOLESALE MILLINERY GOODS
—AND—
DRESS TRIMMINGS
219 Second Street,
(ADAMS BLOCK.)
HAVE on hand the most complete assortment of goods in their line, to be found in any house in the country, not excepting New York, comprising
Ribbons, Velvets;
Flowers, Feathers, Laces;
Frames, Ornaments;
Dress Trimmings, Fringes;
Gimps, Galoons;
Straw, Plush and Felt Hatsand Bonnets;
Trimmed Hats, Buttons;
Bindings;
Braids, Hair Nets, Corsets;
Hoop and Balmoral Skirts;
Hoisery and Gloves;
And all kinds of Ladies' Furnishing Goods,
—AT—
WHOLESALE ONLY.
OFFICE—444 Broome St., N. Y.
ocl1 1m

MARVIN'S
Patent Fire and Burglar Safe.
SUPERIOR to any others in the following particulars:
They are more fire-proof.
They are more burglar-proof.
They are perfectly dry.
They do not lose their fire-proof qualities by age.
Manufactured only by
MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway,
721 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
Send for descriptive Circular.
v17d4

GREAT BARGAINS OFFERED
—IN—
LANDS NEAR MEMPHIS,
IN SMALL TRACTS.
ONE TRACT OF 200 ACRES, 130 of which is now in cultivation; the balance finely timbered. There is a large frame dwelling house, a gin house and gin, negro cabins, and other outhouses—good water and fine orchard on this place.
ONE TRACT OF 200 ACRES, 130 now in cultivation; the balance heavily timbered. This can be divided into two tracts of 100 acres each and leave timber on each.
ONE TRACT OF 247 ACRES, heavily timbered; a log house and good well on it. It can be divided to suit purchasers.
ONE TRACT OF 106 ACRES, about 65 acres open; the balance finely timbered. This can be divided into 40 and 66 acre tracts.
The land lies 4 miles south of Germantown and 15 from Memphis, and fronts on the road from Germantown to Hernando, Miss.
We will sell for CASH OR CREDIT, R. BOTH. Capt. Neely or Mr. Hampson, who live near [illegible], will show you the land.
For further particulars apply to
T. H. LOGWOOD,
No. 40 Madison street, or
J. C. NEELY,
No. 280 Front st.
LOGWOOD & PEYTON, Attorneys, No. 40 Madison street, have other valuable lands for sale in and around Memphis. Call on them. If not sold, the above places will be for rent for the next year.

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

MEMPHIS.

TUESDAY :::::::::: JANUARY 8, 1867

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in the APPEAL, must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith and responsibility.

All business letters for this office should be addressed to "THE APPEAL," Memphis.

All Communications for publication must be written on one side of the page, and with all other matters connected with the editorial department, should be addressed: EDITORS OF THE APPEAL, Memphis.

We cannot, as a rule, undertake to return articles not found suitable for publication.

THE VETO MESSAGE.

This able and exhaustive message of the President, vetoing the District of Columbia Suffrage Bill, will be found on our first page this morning. Its publication necessarily crowds out much important matter.

FINAL PROCESS IN COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES AS AFFECTED BY STATE LAWS.

In view of the action lately taken by some of the southern states in passing stay laws, and of the embarrassed condition of southern debtors, this has become a question of some importance, and one of general interest to our people. We at least feel safe in saying that its consideration will result in quite as much practical good as the discussion of our constitutional right to representation, or as the agitation of any other question of political bearing. In *The American Law Review* for October, we find an able article in which the law and argument bearing upon this point are very nearly exhausted, and from which we draw some facts and ideas for our readers.

The act which now regulates final process in the courts of the United States was passed in 1828, and is as follows: "Writs of execution and other final process issued on judgments and decrees rendered in any of the courts of the United States, and the proceedings thereupon, shall be the same, except their style, in each state respectively as are now used in the courts of such state, saving to the courts of the United States, in those states in which there are not courts of equity with the ordinary equity jurisdiction, the power of prescribing the mode of executing their decrees in equity by rules of court; provided, however, that it shall be in the power of the courts, if they see fit in their discretion, by rules of court so far to alter final process in said courts as to conform the same to any changes which may be adopted by the legislatures of the respective states for the state courts."

The law of this matter was settled in the case of WAYMAN vs. SOUTHARD, 10 Wheat. 1., and in the case of the *United States Bank* vs. HALSTEAD, 10 Wheat 51; and, whenever this point has subsequently risen in the supreme court of the United States, the law as thus laid down has been repeatedly and explicitly affirmed. In the latter case THOMPSON, J., in giving the opinion of the court, uses the following decisive language: "It cannot certainly be contended with the least color of plausibility, that congress does not possess the uncontrolled power to legislate with respect, both to the form and effect of executions issued upon judgements recovered in the courts of the United States. The judicial power would be incomplete, and entirely inadequate to the purposes for which it was intended, if, after judgement, it could be arrested in its progress and denied the right to [illegible] satisfaction in any manner [illegible] enforce be prescribed [illegible] manner which shall State[illegible] by the laws of the United [illegible] The right of congress to regulate the proceedings, and direct the mode and manner, and out of what property of the debtor satisfaction may be obtained, is not to be questioned; and the only inquiry is how far this power has been exercised." It seems clear, therefore, that no state exemption laws, whether of personal property, or of real estate in the nature of a homestead, can be set up by a debtor against a process issued from the federal courts, unless those laws have been adopted, and have become a part of the rules of such courts.

This branch of the question is, however, of comparatively little practical importance. It has been the uniform policy of the federal courts to conform to the practice of the state tribunals in their common law proceedings; and, in several states, the state exemption laws have been formally adopted as a part of their practice, and, when not so adopted, they have been everywhere tacitly regarded by marshals in executing the processes of the courts. It is to be remembered, moreover, that the federal courts can at any time adopt a state statute regulating process, and apply it as well to contracts made before as after its adoption, however radical a change may thereby be made in their remedies, or however unconstitutional it would be for the state tribunals to apply it to contracts made before it was enacted as a law to them, since the constitutional provision restricting states from passing laws impairing the obligations of contracts does apply to the federal government.

In the case of BRONSON vs. KINZIE, 1 How. 311, TANEY, C. J., states his opinion on this point on a solid basis of law. "The laws of a state," he says, "regulating the process of its courts, and prescribing the manner in which it shall be executed, of course do not bind the courts of the United States, whose proceedings must be governed by the acts of congress. Any acts of a state legislature, therefore, in relation to final process, passed since 1828, are of no force in the courts of the United States, unless adopted by rules of court according to the provisions of this act of congress. And although such state laws may have been so adopted, yet they are inoperative and of no force, if in conflict with the constitution or an act of congress."

In considering questions of this nature, the inquiry arises, whether the remedy does form a part of the contract. On this point Mr. WEBSTER says, in his argument in Ogden vs. Saunders, "if it were true that the remedy is a part of the contract, a suit at law or a contract would be merely an alternative method of performing it, stipulated for by the very terms of the contract itself. No contract on this theory would ever be broken; and the old maxim, that a contract cannot be sued on till it is broken, would need to be revised. A debtor would go to jail on execution in performance of his contract; and it would seem to follow, that you could sue him, instead of the sheriff, for an escape, as being a breach of his contract, then for the first time broken." In favor of the doctrine that the remedy is not a part of the contract, we may well rest content with such authority as MARSHALL, STORY, DUVAL, JOHNSON and MCLEAN.

We call the attention of our merchants to the communication in this morning's paper from A. L. H., and more particularly to the closing paragraph, in which reference is made to the importance of establishing a direct line of steamers, to ply between Memphis and points along Ouachita river. Those of our merchants who desire an opportunity to increase their trade with Arkansas, by means of advertising or otherwise, will do well to call upon Mr. A. L. HAY, agent and correspondent of some of the leading papers in that state, and at present stopping at the Overton hotel.

Booth's pistol avenged the rebellion for the arbitrary and lawless usurpation of President Lincoln; and therefore that pure martyr of freedom cannot be brought before any earthly tribunal.—*Washington City Chronicle.*

That is singular for so eminently loyal a sheet as the *Chronicle*. To admit that President Lincoln was guilty of arbitrary and lawless usurpations is the first step toward the justification of his assassination; for Booth was taught, as have been all the American people, that resistance to tyrants is obedience to God.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Postmaster General Randall has made the following changes in this state since the 26th December: Four Mile Branch, Monroe county, J. Harrison, vice E. E. Nelson, resigned; McMellan, Knox county, J. C. Strong, vice W. C. Bailey, cannot take the oath; Ashport, Lauderdale county, M. Thomas, vice R. Henley, cannot take the oath.

SUPREME COURT DECISION.

A. E. Smith vs. Conrad Isenhour.

This suit was commenced before a justice of the peace to recover a gun, and was taken by appeal to the circuit court of the county of Coke.

The case was submitted to the circuit judge upon an agreed state of facts. The plaintiff in error was appointed in 1862 by Isham G. Harris, then acting governor of the state of Tennessee, under an act passed by the legislature, the 18th of November, 1861, and duly commissioned under the provisions of that act to take from the citizens of the county their guns. Under this authority he seized the gun of the defendant in error, and carried it off, the gun being valued at $25. His honor was of opinion the law was in violation of the constitution, the plaintiff in error a trespasser, and a judgment was rendered against him, from which there was an appeal to this court.

The case presents for our consideration the validity of the acts passed by the legislature of the state, after the attempt to throw off the allegiance of the citizen to the United States, on the 6th day of May, 1861, and the effect of the adoption of the constitutional amendments and schedule, on the 22d of February, 1865. It is insisted for the plaintiff in error that if by force or otherwise the power of the government of the United States to protect the citizens was withdrawn, the allegiance of the citizens was suspended, annulled or in abeyance, and he was left to the absolute control and demand of the state. That the state, as a sovereign under the constitution, has a right to take the property of the citizen by and with the consent of his representatives, and, having that consent, the governor, as the executive, was bound to execute the law, and of right to issue the commission, and it is the act of the state, for which the plaintiff in error is not individually liable. These questions have been decided by tribunals from which there is no appeal.

The right of a state to withdraw from the federal union, and of her citizens to throw off their allegiance to the general government, is a question unnecessary for us to discuss in length in the determination of the questions presented in this record.

The constitution of the United States was adopted by the whole people; and upon its adoption became the paramount law. The framers of that instrument were the patriots and statesmen who lived under the old confederation, saw the evils of that system of government, and in the formation of the constitution, carefully endeavored to guard against them.

It was submitted to the whole people, and ratified by them, and no citizen can voluntarily throw off the allegiance cast upon him, while he remains within the states or territories over which the government has jurisdiction. Statesmen have differed since the organization of the government on the rights of a state to withdraw from the federal union.

The attempt to excuse it by part of the states culminated in the late civil war; the authorities controlling the federal government triumphed, and the question is, we hope, finally and forever settled by that tribunal from which there is no appeal. Upon the attempt of this state to withdraw from the Union, the legislature met and passed various acts, among them an act entitled an "act to establish an ordnance bureau and for other purposes," passed on the 20th of November, 1861. The 18th, 19th and 21st section of that act authorized the governor of the state to commission persons in each county to collect the arms of the citizens. Heavy penalties were imposed upon those who refused to yield them up. In the passage of this act, the 26th section of the bill of rights, which provides that "the free white men of this state have a right to keep and bear arms for the common defense," was utterly disregarded. This is the first attempt in the history of the Anglo Saxon race, of which we are apprised, to disarm the people by legislation.

The motives which induced the passage of the act we will leave an enlightened public to decide when passion has passed and reason resumed her control. How far the acts of this legislature, which assembled without the sanction of the oath prescribed in article 10th, section [illegible] the constitution of the state, which requires each member of the [illegible] before he takes his [illegible] legislature, to support the [illegible] at, to take an oath [illegible] constitution of the United [illegible] are valid, it is unnecessary for us to decide, as it has been settled by the people acting in their sovereign right. The constitutional amendment became a part of the constitution of the state, and schedule thereunto annexed, for all the purposes sought by the ratification, because equally binding on the courts as the purposes therein expressed.

Section 5th of the schedule provides, "all laws, ordinances and resolutions, as well as all acts done in pursuance thereof, under the authority of the usurped state government, after the declared independence of the state of Tennessee, on or after the 6th of May, 1861, were unconstitutional, null and void from the beginning." No one has ever doubted the right, according to the institutions of this country, the sovereignty of every state resides in the people of the state, and they may alter or change their form of government at their pleasure, but whether they have changed it or not by abolishing the old government and establishing a new one, is a question to be settled by the political power. The courts are bound to take notice of its decisions and follow it. Seventh Howard's report, Luther vs. Borden, page 1.

The people of the state having, in their sovereign character, declared the acts of the legislature, passed after the 6th of May, null and void from the beginning, it follows, therefore, that the ratification of the schedule by the people on the 22d of February, 1865, the act under which the plaintiff justified his seizure of the gun of the defendant in error, was null and void, and he cannot defend himself by virtue of the commission under which he acted, nor shield himself from the responsibility by the provisions of the acts of the legislature, passed after the 6th of May, 1861. It follows the defendant was a trespasser, and is responsible for the property taken. The judgment of the court will be affirmed.

SHACKELFORD, Judge.

A true copy. Test:

M. L. PATTERSON, Clerk.

ITEMS OF ALL SORTS.

Four thousand emigrants a month go to Texas.

Newark is to have a new catholic cathedral.

The Savannah jockey club has been revived.

The journeymen tailors' strike in Boston has ended. They have gone to work at old rates.

A dollar fine for throwing snow-balls in Lynchburg, Va.

Rev. Mason Gallagher asserts that there are 20,000 inebriate women in Brooklyn.

Seventy-five thousand dollars per week is paid the rebuilders of the burnt district in Portland.

Girard College has one hundred free orphan students.

The St. Paul *Press* estimates the present population of Minnesota at 330,000.

The New Bedford *Standard* says the shoe business is very dull in that city.

Tea raised in Georgia is pronounced equal to the best Japan.

Government detectives are in Montreal looking up evidence against Surratt.

The cotton crop of Egypt this year is estimated at 100,000,000.

The Methodist female college at Greensboro', N. C., is to be rebuilt.

Fine veins of gold have been discovered in Fauquier county, Virginia.

A colony of three hundred Scottish agriculturists are on their way to settle in Texas.

Mount Hood is in eruption.

A large number of splendid suburban residences are being built near St. Louis.

A colony of emigrants is being located at New Smyrna, Fla., for the purpose of cutting lumber.

There are now seventy-eight manufactories of cotton, calico and woolen goods in Georgia.

Sixteen people have been kicked out of the Paris bourse for failure to pay debts.

A Boston minister has been preaching against tilting hoops. He says he can't shut his eye to the abomination any longer.

A ten days' widow in Petersburg bought a new wedding trousseau for herself and a tombstone for her scarcely cold liege at the same time.

San Francisco is increasing in size with wonderful rapidity, and a visitor of ten years ago would hardly know the place.

The submarine cable between Florida and Cuba will be ready for the public in March. The maximum soundings give eight hundred and forty-five fathoms.

A rich lead mine has been discovered in East Tennessee. Gen. Thomas will be president of a company to work it.

One hundred and sixteen members of congress have their wives, daughters or other ladies with them at Washington this winter.

Robbers in Paris recently broke off and stole fifty gilt iron spear-heads of the railing around the Hotel de Ville.

The women of Paris are talking of a woman's club for the entertainment of the fair sex who may visit the exhibition.

Oil has been discovered on Shoal creek, St. Clair county, Ala., in abundance, at a depth of 900 feet.

The Pittsburg *Republic* places, at the head of its editorial column, the name of Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, as a candidate for the presidency in 1868, and devotes a column of editorial to the assignment of reasons for so doing.

A western editorsays: "We learn from South America that there is 'war on the Platte,' and Prentice adds: 'When Butler was in New Orleans there was a terrible war on the plate—the gold and silver plate.'"

The New Orleans *Crescent* thus notices the balmy warmth of the atmosphere of Louisiana, even in mid-winter: "Passing the grocery store of a friend, we saw hundreds of bees hovering around and about a patent glass honey-box, and that, too, on the shady side of the street."

Some figuring genius, speaking of the retired list, has given 29,745 as the number of rebel patriots who will be consigned to the shades of private life by the constitutional amendment.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

[UNITED STATES AND EUROPEAN NEWS ASSOCIATION REPORTS.]

Night Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, January 7.—The department of state has received official information of the relief from quarantine of vessels coming from Philadelphia to Cuban ports, the Spanish consul at Philadelphia having reported the total disappearance of cholera from his section since the 21st of November. The exemption, however, is only where the vessels bring clear bills of health, and no cholera deaths have occurred during the passage.

A message from the president, in answer to a call from the house for the correspondence relative to the joint occupancy of the island of San Juan, in Washington territory, says it is not deemed advisable at the present juncture to communicate the correspondence.

Judge Ortle has returned from Indiana. He reports the election of Gov. Morton to the United States senatorship as certain.

Advices from Springfield, Ill., indicate that Palmer will be elected senator as a reward for his sufferings at the hands of the Kentucky judiciary.

Thad. Stevens went to Harrisburg this evening, confident that Pennsylvania will endorse his advanced position of reconstruction, by electing him to the senate. The Texas delegation have received from Governor Throckmorton the report of the special committee, appointed by the legislature, to investigate the statements of Gen. Meddoo. The report in the main, represents Texas as tranquil.

The second auditor has found it necessary to adopt measures which will result in the punishment of bogus claim agents.

The supreme court's decision of the case of Witherspoon vs. Duncan, from the supreme court of Alabama, affirms the decision of the latter court, also that of Rutherford vs. Giddis, from the district of East Louisiana, is also affirmed; [illegible] from the eastern district of [illegible] decisions involved southern cases during the war, had been placed on what is called the dead docket.

Caleb Cushing made an elaborate speech on the Gray Jacket case. Ben. Butler is the leading lawyer in favor of Gray Jacket, condemned as a lawful prize. Should Cushing gain the case (which is a test one) much money already distributed as prize money will have to be refunded.

An expedition started from here a few days since to punish the Indians who committed the massacre at Fort Phil Kearney.

A delegation from North Carolina, appointed by the governor in obedience to a resolution of the general assembly, consisting of Hon. Bedford Brown, formerly United States senator, Gen. Leach, Judge Gilmer, formerly member of congress, Judge Merrain and P. H. Winston, have taken rooms at Willard's hotel. Judge Brown and Gen. Leach are already here, and the remainder of the delegation will arrive tomorrow. The principal object of their mission is to investigate the irregular and oppressive collection of the United States taxes for 1861. They have, however, confided to their care the general interests of the state. Liberal provisions have been made by the state for its irregular representatives, and they will remain as long as the interests of the state demands their presence. The governor has been judicious in his appointments.

The delegation from Arkansas, appointed by the radical convention at Fort Smith, has arrived.

House.—Kasson's joint resolution says that

WHEREAS, Notwithstanding by the 13th section of the amendment it is the law in some sections to sell persons declared to be free into slavery for life or for years, it is against the principles of religious civilization and the constitution; therefore,

Resolved, That the true intent of said amendment prohibits slavery or involuntary servitude, except in the case of a sentence imposing a definite penalty, which penalty, according to the constitution, cannot impose any other servitude than that of imprisonment under the immediate control of officers of the law, according to the usual course, and to the exclusion of all unofficial control of the person so held, and all other orders, judgments and decrees are declared null, as violating the 13th amendment, which passed the house to-day.

The house bill to cede Alexandria to the district of Columbia was referred to the district committee.

The committee on the judiciary were, on McClung's motion, instructed to inquire into the constitutionality and expediency of re-opening the act appointing commissioners to award commutation to loyal owners of colored volunteer soldiers.

Mr. Loan, of Missouri, introduced a resolution setting forth that for the purpose of securing the fruits of the victory over the rebellion, and in carrying out the will of the people, expressed at the ballot box, it was the duty of the 39th congress, without delay, to take action on the following subjects, viz:

1. The impeachment of the officer now exercising the functions of president of the United States for the high crimes and misdemeanors of which he is so notoriously guilty, as to render it unsafe to longer allow him to exercise the executive functions.

2. To abridge the powers of the executive so as to bring them within lawful limits.

3. To effect a perfect reorganization of the states lately in rebellion, and to restore them to their rights in the union.

4. To secure, by direct federal intervention, the right of the elective franchise without distinction of race or color, for persons residing in the late rebel states.

The point of order was made that the resolution should go to the committee on reconstruction, and the point was sanctioned and the resolution referred.

Mr. Kelso, of Maine, subsequently introduced the same resolution, modified by striking out the third and fourth clauses.

Mr. Davis, of New York, moved to lay it on the table. Not agreed to—yeas 49, nays 105.

Pending further consideration the morning hour expired, and the resolution went over.

Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, introduced a paper and resolution impeaching Andrew Johnson, vice president and acting president of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors, in that he had usurped power and violated the laws; that he had made corrupt use of the appointing power and the veto power; that he has corruptly disposed of the public property of the United States; that he has corruptly interfered in the election, and that he was guilty of other high crimes and misdemeanors. The resolution instructs the judiciary committee to inquire whether in the discharge of his power and duties Andrew Johnson, vice-president and acting president of the United States, is guilty of acts designed to subvert the government of the United States or any department thereof, and whether he had been guilty of such acts as in law would be denominated high crimes and misdemeanors, which required the interposition of the house, and the committee have power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Spalding moved to lay the resolution on the table. Not agreed to—yeas, 39, noes, 105.

Mr. Ashley then demanded the previous question on the passage of the resolution, which was ordered, and the resolution was then agreed to by a vote of yeas 106, nays 38.

A bill dividing the western district of Arkansas into two judicial districts was referred to the judiciary committee.

A bill for the relief of the widows and heirs of those massacred or captured at Fort Pillow was referred to the military committee.

A bill to provide a true national currency and to provide for the collection of a revenue for the liquidation of the national debt and other purposes, was referred to the committee on banks and currency.

A bill to repeal the act of March 3d, 1863, relating to the writ of habeas corpus and regulating judicial proceedings, was referred to the judiciary committee.

A resolution making it the duty of the postmaster-general to allow senators and representatives to examine, papers relative to the postal matters of their districts was passed.

A bill to regulate the sale of gold and bullion was referred to the finance committee.

Senate.—Numerous petitions were presented to-day.

A bill to suspend the payment of money to persons claiming services as drafted men was passed.

A bill providing a temporary government for the territory of Idaho was referred to the committee on territories.

The president's veto message was received and read, and the bill passed notwithstanding, by a vote of 29 to 10.

The Nebraska bill was then taken up and tabled, and the senate adjourned, being without a quorum.

The vote on the veto was as follows: Nays, Conax, Dixon, Doolittle, Foster, Hendricks, Johnson, Nesmith, Norton, Patterson and Van Winkle. Absent, Brown, Buckalow, Davis, Guthrie, Harris, McDougal, Nye, Pomeroy, Riddle, Saulsbury, Sprague, Wilson and Yates.

NEW YORK, January 7.—Mayor Hoffman's message was delivered to-day to the city council. It states the funded debt of the city at nearly $31,000,000 a decrease of $855,000 from the previous year. It is all well secured. Besides this, a temporary city and county debt of about $3,000,000, a decrease of $1,650,000 from the previous year. The tax levy amounts to nearly $17,000,000 and is on a basis of 2 3-10 per cent., while in 1865 it was 2 99-100. The balance of the message is only local in interest.

ST. LOUIS, January 7.—Accounts from Fort Laramie report the surrounding and capturing of the telegraph office at Sweet Water bridge, a few mornings ago, and the killing and scalping of Callicott, the operator, by the Cheyennes Indians, one hundred and fifty strong. They burned the station. There were three soldiers with him; one was found dead, the others have not been heard from. The Cheyennes have heretofore been peaceful in this territory. The expedition, commanded by Majors Van Voost and Gordon, started a few days since to punish the Sioux, who committed the massacre near Fort Kearney. Gen. Palmer, commanding here, is wide awake to the importance of the situation.

RICHMOND, December 7.—A resolution in the house to-day that the constitutional amendment be rejected, was referred to the committee on resolutions after the rejection of a motion to suspend the rules for its immediate consideration.

The river is still closed with ice.

NEW ORLEANS, January 7.—Captain King, a planter in Washington county, Mississippi, formerly of Iowa, and an officer of colored troops, was murdered last week by negroes, for his money, watch and pistol.

LOUISVILLE, January 7.—The gorge at Harrows has probably broken up this morning; if it has occurred a sudden fall in the river may be expected.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK, January 7.—Gold opened at 31[illegible].

11:30.—Gold 135. Cotton—demand moderate, and prices firm; generally 34@35c. Sterling exchange steady.

11:30, (in *Review*.)—Gold, 135. Cotton demand moderate, and prices firm; generally 34½@35c. Sterling exchange steady at 9½@10½. 5-20s, 1st series, registered, 5[illegible]; coupons, 108@108½; 2d series, registered, not quoted; 2d coupons, 106@106½; 3d series, registered, not quoted; 3d coupons, 106½@106¾; new issue, 104@104¼; 10-40s, registered, 99½@100; coupons, 99½@100; 7-30s, 1st series, 105@105¼; 2d and 3d series, 104½@105.

12 m.—Gold, 135. Cotton unchanged at previous quotations. Exchange is steady.

1:30 p.m.—Gold, 134½. Cotton quiet but firm. Sterling exchange steady.

4 p.m.—Gold, 133¾. Cotton closed dull; sales to-day, 1450 bales.

The money market was active towards the close, at 7 per cent; gold closed at [illegible]; government's heavy and lower; coupons of '81, 108@108½; do '62, 107½@10[illegible]; do '64, 105½@106; do '65, 106½@10[illegible]; 10-40s, 99½@100.

LIVERPOOL, January 7.—Cotton quiet; sales 10,000 bales; uplands, 15½.

LONDON, January 7.—5-20s, 73.

The dry goods market is still more cheerful, and though little is doing prices are firm. The *Commercial* says money is less stringent, but still firm at 7 per cent. Government securities were active and firmer earlier in the day, but became weakon by the pressure brought to bear to sell old 5-20's by forcing bankers' influenced by Ashley's measure. Gold firm. Mining stocks active and improving.

Cotton drooping with sales of 2900 bales; middling uplands 34@35½; Orleans 26½. Flour 15@25c higher; sales 16,000 barrels; N. Y. state $9 65; western $14 35; Ohio $12@$14 50; southern higher with sales of 500 barrels at $11 90@$17. Wheat 1@2c higher, but the demand is limited with sales of 9000 bushels of No. 1 Chicago at $2 75. Corn 2c higher with sales of 100,000 bushels of mixed at $1 21@$1 22, and closing firm. The stock of grain on hand is as follows: Wheat, 1,760,000 bushels; corn, 2,882,000 bushels; oats, 2,451,000 bushels; barley, 1,650,000 bushels. Oats 1@2c higher; western 69@70c. Pork steady, and sales of 4000 barrels of new mess at $20 97@$21. Beef quiet. Bacon dull. Lard steady. Naval stores quiet and firm. Turpentine 67½@68c. Rosin unchanged. Rice dull. Sugar firm. Coffee steady. Molasses dull. Gold 133¾.

NEW ORLEANS, January 7.—Cotton unchanged and sales of 3600 bales of low middling at 31½@32½c; middling 33½c; receipts 7700 bales; exports 5250 bales. Sugar higher at 10½c. Molasses higher; inferior 50c; prime to choice 68@75c. Flour dull; superfine $11 25; extra $14 75@$15. Corn good demand and higher at $1 [illegible]@$1 12½. Oats in good demand at $[illegible] 85c. Hay is in fair demand at $28 50@$29. Pork dull and lower at 22c; bacon shoulders 13c; sides 13½@15½c. Lard dull at 12½@13c. Tobacco steady at 7@10c; fair [illegible]@12c. Gold 134½. Freights to New York 1½; rail 1½.

LOUISVILLE, January 7.—Tobacco quiet. Superfine flour $9 50@10. Prime wheat $2 80. Shelled corn in bulk 68@70c; ear 62@65c. Oats 62c. Mess pork $25 50. Lard 12c. Hogs 6½c; receipts 750; total receipts 154,000. Bulk shoulders 8½c; hams 12c; clear sides 11c. Cotton 30c. Whisky nominal.

ST. LOUIS, January 7.—Flour, more active; super, $8 25@9 40; single extra, $10 50@11; double extra, $11 75@12 60; treble extra, $13 75@14 50. Wheat, stiff at $2 70@2 85. Corn, advanced, 82@87c. Oats, higher, 72@78c. Pork, more inquiry, $19 50@20 50. Bacon, clear sides, 13½c. Lard, 11c for country tierce. Whisky easier, $2 19½@2 20 free; 25c in bond. Hog pens full—buyers and sellers apart—5½@6½c offered, 6@6½c asked.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 7.—Flour, steady—moderate demand; super, $7 50@10 50; trade brands, $11@14 50. Wheat, firm. Corn, dull at 54@55c; ear shelled, nominal at 60c. Oats, dull at 52c for No. 1. Cotton, more firm but quiet; middling, 32@32½c. Hogs, $6 80@7 25—firmer at close, owing to the advance of gold in New York; $7@7 40 offered, $7 25@7 70 asked; receipts, 2350. Pork, held at $19 [illegible] [illegible]12c. Bulk meats [illegible] and unchanged. Sugar, 11@14c. Coffee, 23@27c. Money, scarce—demand pressing. Gold, 35.

LIVERPOOL, January 7, noon.—The steamship Cuba, from New York, arrived here this morning.

Cotton is quiet to-day and the sales are estimated at 10,000 bales; middling uplands, 15d.

LONDON, January 7, noon.—Consols, 90¾ for money; 5-20s, 73; Erie railroad shares, 46¾; Illinois central, 82.

England and France will not interfere in the Turkish-Greek affair if Prussia does not.

BERLIN, January 7.—By the incorporation of a portion of Poland with Prussia, the Polish nationality is finally obliterated.

ATHENS, GREECE, January 7, noon.—The United States consul at Candia has pronounced the Turkish blockade ineffectual.

CHICAGO, January 7.—Money firm at 1 per cent. Flour firmer, with an advance of 10@15c. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn quiet; holders firm; market 12c higher, and closing at 83c for No. 1. Oats dull, closing at 48c for No. 2. Provisions, quiet. Pork $[illegible] 50. Lard dull and easy, $11 62@[illegible]. dressed hogs, moderately active, but offerings larger, and market easier at $6 60@6 85. Live hogs $[illegible] 25; receipts, 7000. Flour, 16,000 barrels. Wheat, 21,000 bushels. Corn, 18,000 bushels. Oats, 11,000 bushels.

NASHVILLE, January 7.—Cotton dull; sales 326 bales at 29@30c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

MASONIC NOTICE.—The members of South Memphis Lodge, No. 118, will meet at their Hall this (Tuesday) evening at 7 o'clock for work in the E. A. Degree.

The officers and members of our sister city lodges, and transient brethren in good standing, are fraternally invited to attend.

By order of J. T. SELLARS, W. M.
BEN. K. FULLEN, Secretary. jan8 1t

RARE AND SPLENDID CHANCE!

FOR RENT

The Large and Commodious Store, Nos. 290 and 292 Second Street, corner of Madison, suitable for any kind of business. The Stock of Groceries can be purchased on the most liberal terms. Apply on the premises. jan8 1w

LANDS FOR SALE.

Two Valuable Lots of Land for Sale.

THE following two lots of valuable Land will be sold cheap, if applied for soon: North-east quarter section—Section 25, Township 3, range 12, West Tunica county, Miss., immediately on the Mississippi river, just forty (40) miles below Memphis, well wooded; and northeast quarter of section (31) seven, township (3) three, range west, DeSoto county, Miss., the latter heavily timbered with walnut, beech, maple and hickory, and in the immediate vicinity of a sawmill. For particulars apply at Counting Room DAILY APPEAL, No. 13 Madison Street. jan8 tf

Administrator's Notice.

I WILL, at the January Term of the County Court of Shelby county, apply for Letters of Administration upon the estate of Thomas Bassett, where any one desiring to may resist my right. A. F. BLEATHMAN. jan8 4t

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a Trust Deed executed to me on the 29th day of June, 1866, by J. S. Renfroe, and duly registered in the Register's office of Shelby county, Tennessee, for the purpose of paying the debt therein secured, I will, on

Saturday, the 9th Day of February, 1867

at the Merchants Exchange, in Odd Fellows Hall, corner of Main and North Court streets, Memphis, Tenn., sell, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following property, to-wit: A certain lot of land situate, lying and being in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, and designated as in Hull's subdivision of land in the 11th Civil District of said county, as lot No. 6, together with all of the appurtenances thereunto belonging. The title to said property is believed to be good, but I will only sell and convey only as Trustee. Equity of redemption waived.

Sale at 12 o'clock m.

JOHN P. TREZEVANT, Trustee.
ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & Co., Auctioneers.
Logwood & Peyton. jan8 30t

G. A. SMITH. ... DAVIDSON

GEO. A. SMITH & CO., General Advertising Agents, 27[illegible] street, Memphis, Agents for Newspapers in all the Southern and Western States. We will make it to the advantage of merchants and others who advertise through us. jan6 1w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a Trust Deed, executed to me on the 28th day of June, 1866, by Frank Gilloolly, and duly registered in the Register's office of Shelby county, Tennessee, for the purpose of paying the debt therein mentioned, I will, on

Saturday, the 9th Day of February, 1867,

at the Merchants Exchange, in Odd Fellows Hall, in the city of Memphis, Tenn., sell, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following property, to-wit: A certain lot of land lying, being and situate in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee and city of Memphis and designated on Hull's subdivision of original country lot No. 511, as lot H, together with all of the appurtenances thereunto belonging. The title to said property is believed to be good, but I will sell and convey only as Trustee. Equity of redemption waived.

Sale at 12 o'clock, m.

JOHN P. TREZEVANT, Trustee.
ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & Co., Auctioneers.
Logwood & Peyton. jan8 30t

ST. PAUL'S ACADEMY.

BUSINESS will be resumed in St. Paul's Academy on

Monday, January 7, 1867.

The Principal avails himself of this opportunity to say, that he proposes to organize a Commercial Class for young gentlemen wishing to engage in Commercial pursuits. The branches taught in this class shall be Reading, Writing, Spelling and Defining, English Grammar, Arithmetic, the Theory and Practice of Book-keeping and Correspondence.

The Academy now offers every advantage to young gentlemen wishing to complete their education in Mathematics and Classics, as able Teachers have been employed to fill these departments.

jan1 1w REV. D. J. C'GAN, Principal.

W. R. CHANDLER,

WHOLESALE

Druggist and Apothecary,

246 MAIN STREET,

Next to Odd-Fellows' Hall, MEMPHIS, TENN.
dec21 1m

1867. REMOVAL. 1867.

VESEY & CARTWRIGHT, General Commission Merchants, dealers in Wines, Liquors and Cigars, have moved to 153 Main street, three doors above the Overton Hotel, where they will be constantly receiving consignments from first hands, which they will sell very low for Cash or city acceptances. Particular attention paid to Cotton and Produce. jan6 3t

TENNESSEE NATIONAL BANK

OF MEMPHIS.

Interest Allowed on Daily Balances

On and after January 1, 1867, the

TENNESSEE NATIONAL BANK of MEMPHIS

Corner Jefferson and Main Sts.,

WILL ALLOW INTEREST ON DAILY DEPOSITS on sums of One Dollar or more, with the understanding that all money thus deposited is subject to the sight draft or check of the depositor, as this Bank has arrangements with responsible banks in New York, Cincinnati and St. Louis, by which it receives interest on its DAILY BALANCES; it is willing to extend the same benefit to its depositors. Regular statements taken from the Deposit Ledger will be furnished customers upon call, showing the condition of their accounts, and the amount of interest due them, in order that all deposits, with the interest, can be checked out at any time, with notice to the officers of the Bank.

W. A. HILL, Cashier.
GEO. R. RUTTER, President. jan6 ff

DECLINE IN GOODS.

CHEAP BARGAINS IN

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING

COMPRISING

Cassimere Suits,

English Melton Suits,

Fine Black Suits,

OVERCOATS and BEAVER SACKS,

—AT—

T. W. CHAPIN & CO.'S

308 1-2 Second Street.

OUR STOCK OF FURNISHING GOODS is large and well assorted, and we are offering them at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

MEN'S HATS AND CAPS,

BOYS HATS AND CAPS,

SMITH'S WHITE SHIRTS,

TIES, GLOVES, COLLARS,

SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS,

and TRAVELING BAGS, Etc.

AT T. W. CHAPIN & CO.'S.

Winter Underwear can be bought cheap
T. W. CHAPIN & CO.'S,
jan6 1m 308½ Second street, near Monroe

EMMONS & SON,

Packers, Forwarders and General Jobbers of

NEWSPAPERS

Cheap Publications,

BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC.

No. 10 Jefferson Street.

Everything required [illegible] at Lowest Rates.

[illegible]

TERRY & MITCHELL,

Exclusively Wholesale

Dealers in

BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS,

No. 293 Main Street,

[illegible] Block, MEMPHIS.

HAVE received their stock of Fall and Winter Goods. Will remove about the 1st of February to 32[illegible] Main street. ja4-1m

A. S. ROGERSON,

AUCTIONEER

NO. 312 MAIN STREET,

Corner of Monroe Street, Memphis.

REGULAR TRADE SALES OF DRY GOODS, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Notions, Fancy and Variety Goods, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS of each week. Special sales of any description of Merchandise made on other days.

N. B.—All consignments should be made previous to the day of sale to facilitate the arrangements of the sale. jan13m

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the style of GILBERT & HIGBEE is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by H. H. Higbee, at 301 and 303 Main street.

SAMUEL GILBERT,
H. H. HIGBEE.

January 1, 1867.

IMPORTANT CHANGE

REMOVAL.

MANSFIELD & HIGBEE

Successors to S. Mansfield & Co., and Gilbert & Higbee,

HAVE CONSOLIDATED THE TWO STORES as above, and removed the entire stock of Gilbert & Higbee to the large and commodious

DRUG WAREHOUSE

Of S. Mansfield & Co.,

Nos. 301 and 303 Main St.

Having this day disposed of my interest in the Drug Store of Gilbert & Higbee to MANSFIELD & HIGBEE, I most cordially recommend them to my friends, and earnestly bespeak for them a continuance of the liberal patronage extended to our old firm. Well satisfied of their business acquirements and skill as Druggists, I wish for them the same success which has attended the late partnership of Gilbert & Higbee. DR. S. GILBERT.

This combination forms the most complete Drug Emporium south of New York, where every facility will now be offered the purchaser of buying goods in our line at manufacturers' prices.

We cordially invite and direct the special attention of all persons to this establishment who are making their purchases either in the East or West, as our object and aim shall be to provide a HOME MARKET, and to defy competition with all other cities.

Our Stock of Goods Is Perfect and Complete at All Times.

Our experience in the trade of Memphis is such that we understand and know the wants of Druggists, Physicians, Merchants, Builders, Manufacturers, Planters and others.

We shall have in our employ none but the most experienced Clerks and assistants. All our arrangements will enable us to render perfect and complete satisfaction.

Thankful for the liberal and extensive patronage bestowed upon us heretofore by the citizens of Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama and Arkansas, and the territory west, we hope by constant attention to our own business to merit and receive an increasing continuance.

MANSFIELD & HIGBEE,

Practical Druggists and Chemists,

301 and 303 Main Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

ja3-1f

MISCELLANEOUS

REMOVAL.

SHEPHERD, WATKINS & CO.,

[Successors to W. R. Moore & Co.]

DRY GOODS

COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

(FOR CASH.)

NO. 321 MAIN STREET,

(Old Stand Shepherd & Moore,)

MEMPHIS, : : : TENNESSEE.

WE BEG TO ANNOUNCE OUR CARD AS above, and solicit the patronage of not only the friends and patrons of SHEPHERD & MOORE and the late firm, but also of all merchants who

BUY FOR CASH,

and want as much as possible for their money.
SHEPHERD, WATKINS & CO.,
321 Main street.

Having disposed of our stock of Goods to BEN. A. SHEPHERD and JOHN F. WATKINS, as per above card, they will hereafter conduct a

Dry Goods Commission Business,

At the old stand of SHEPHERD & MOORE.

The thanks of our late firm are respectfully tendered to its customers for their generous patronage, which is now solicited for their successors, who are in all respects worthy and well qualified.
jan1 1m WM. R. MOORE & CO.

MRS. RODNER,

No. 286 Second Street,

Near the corner of Madison and Second streets,

One Square From Her Old Stand,

HAS ON HAND

A FULL AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT

—OF—

HUMAN HAIR GOODS,

BRAIDS, WIGS, ETC.

Also, a large stock of

Toys, Notions, Etc.,

All of which she offers for sale at the

Lowest Prices!

Please give her a call before purchasing elsewhere. dec2 1m

Southern Hospital Association.

WE invite attention to the BEAUTIFUL PRIZES to be distributed by Raffle at the BAZAAR, which will be held in this city in February next.

They consist of some of the most costly and beautiful pieces of SILVER which can be procured in New Orleans; of CLOCKS, BRONZES, BOHEMIAN GLASS, fine HORSES, and many other objects of taste and of substantial value, amounting in all to about

$50,000!

Tickets for this Lottery cost ONE DOLLAR EACH, and can be purchased at the principal jewelry and other stores on Canal street, and at the principal hotels and bookstores of the city.

Some of the prizes are now on exhibition in the windows appropriated to the purpose by Messrs. A. B. Griswold & Co., E. A. Tyler, C. H. Zimmerman, and Gaines & Reif, Canal street.

It is proposed that the lottery will take place at the close of the Bazaar, which is to commence in February next.

It will be entirely under the preparation and direction of gentlemen of high standing.
J. B. HOOD, President.

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Sec'y of the Southern Hospital Association.
Papers disposed to favor the Bazaar will please copy this advertisement. dec6 1w

For Sale or Lease.

A FIRST CLASS PLANTATION, Fourteen Hundred Acres in the tract, 800 acres cleared, 200 old deadening, balance finely timbered with cypress, a fine residence, with six rooms and galleries, and all necessary outbuildings—new frame quarters for twelve dozen, fine two-story barn, and stables with sixty stalls for mules—large steam gin, saw and grist mill, all in good order. This place will produce, if well cultivated, two bales to the acre. Seven miles from Lake Providence; perfectly secure from overflow. Twenty mules and farming utensils sold with the place.

Terms easy, and price low.
dec20 1m J. H. D. BOWMAR & SON.

W. R. PITTMAN, New Orleans, La. — GEORGE T. PITTMAN, ... MINTER PARKER, ... — PITTMAN & BRO., PITTMAN & BRO., 10 Locust street, St. Louis, Mo. / 48 Gravier Street, New Orleans, La.

PITTMAN, PARKER & CO.

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 15 [illegible]

MEMPHIS, : : TENNESSEE.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF BAGGING AND ROPE.

A large stock constantly on hand. dec29 2m

R. L. DIXON. W. A. PERCY.

DIXON & PERCY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Greenville, Miss., will practice in the Courts of Tunica, Coahoma, Bolivar, Washington and Issaquena Counties. dec15 1y

ELMWOOD CEMETERY

OWNERS of Lots in these grounds can have them cleaned and kept in order yearly, by applying at the office, and by paying a reasonable charge at the end of the year.

Outside parties will not be allowed to contract for this work on lots. Foundations for Monuments and Vaults built in the ground are made by the Company only.

Shrubbery and material of all kinds furnished as required. A competent and skillful gardener and horticulturist is employed for improving and embellishing lots; for such work, parties ordering will be required to pay in advance.

Lots of any size already laid off from one hundred square feet and upwards may be purchased for cash only.

All lots are the same price per square foot.

All work in the Cemetery is inspected and under the supervision of the Superintendent, who can be seen at the office at the entrance gate. SAM'L W. PHILLIPS,
dec28 1m. Superintendent.

BLELOCK & CO.,

315 : MAIN STREET : 315

PRINTERS

—AND—

BOOKBINDERS!

We do Every Variety of

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING

IN THE BEST STYLE,

—AT—

LOW PRICES.

BLELOCK & CO.,

dec29 1m 315 Main Street.

KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE.

CHARTERED IN 1846.

Col. R. T. P. ALLEN, Superintendent,

Assisted by a full and able Faculty.

THE Course of Study is that usually taught in the best colleges. The Moral culture of Cadets receives special attention. The Government strict, but mild and parental. Parents may send their sons to this School with entire confidence that they will not be exposed to those allurements to vice and dissipation found in all towns, the location being six miles from any town—the situation in a high and rolling country noted for health and salubrity.

The Spring Session, 1867,

Will commence on MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1867, and continue Twenty (20) weeks.

Charges, for Board and Tuition, including lights, fuel and washing, One Hundred and Seventy-Five Dollars ($175 currency), per semi-annual session, invariably in advance. No extras whatever.

Address Superintendent, Farmdale P. O., Franklin county, Kentucky. dec-1m

OVERTON HOTEL,

Memphis, Tennessee.

WADDELL, STEDMAN & GALLOWAY.

dec16

MISCELLANEOUS.

Great Bargain for Cotton Planters.

A VALUABLE Cotton Plantation for sale on Red Fork Bayou, Desha county, Arkansas. There are 232 acres in the tract, 175 acres cleared, with gin, etc. The owner of this land has been offered by several parties twenty dollars per acre rent, but he prefers selling. For information regarding terms, etc., apply to M. A. KING, Helena, Ark., or to L. I. CARROLL, on the place, near Napoleon. nov15 2m

G. McLEAN,

347 SHELBY STREET,

Is prepared to do all kinds of

Sheet Iron and Boiler Work,

THAT his friends may want. All orders left at the office of W. A. Robinson & Co., opposite Gayoso House, will receive prompt attention. nov2 3m

R. B. WADDELL. W. H. STEDMAN,
C. B. GALLOWAY.

PROPRIETORS

OVERTON HOTEL.

THIS Hotel is now open to all. We intend to be unequalled by any hotel in the country, and respectfully ask our share of patronage. Call and try us.
WADDELL, STEDMAN & GALLOWAY.
dec1

S. MAURICE WEBB. J. F. SELLARS.

S. M. WEBB & CO.

Cotton Factors

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

R. E. Lee Block,

Union Street,) : MEMPHIS, TENN.

A. B. TREADWELL,

Cotton, Tobacco and Produce Factor

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No 15 Union Street, Lee Block, Up Stairs.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Consignments of Cotton, Flour, Grain and Produce solicited. Liberal advances made on consignments. oct2-nov18 3m

MATTHEW ADDY, L. S. CRAWFORD,
L. R. HULL, GEO. H. HULL,
Cincinnati. New Orleans.

Addy, Hull & Co.,

Cotton Factors

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

118 Carondelet Street,

NEW ORLEANS,

And No. 68 Vine Street,

CINCINNATI.

LIBERAL advances made on consignments of Cotton to either house. All shipments covered by our Insurance policy unless otherwise instructed.
se4 3m-oct16

ERNEST TURPIN,

WHOLESALE Manufacturer of Candies, Sugar Plums, Gum Drops, Chocolate, Syrups, Lozenges, Jujube Paste, French Confectionery, by steam, No. 93 Old Levee street, between St. Louis and Conti streets, New Orleans. His Prices will fear no competition.
nov13 3m

P. WEILER,

MERCHANT TAILOR

No. 348 Front Street.

WOULD be pleased to see his old friends, and as many new ones as may favor him with their patronage, with the full assurance that he will use his utmost endeavors to please them. His stock comprises a full assortment of

Imported Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,

and everything to be found in a gent's furnishing house.

A. MUNCH, well known in this [illegible] practical [illegible] would be glad [illegible] friends give him a call, and [illegible] heretofore to give them fits. oct5-3m

ELSON'S

MAMMOTH CHEAP STORE

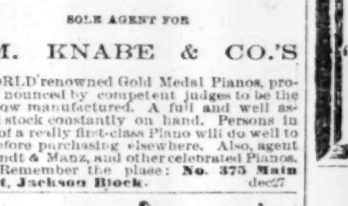
297 Main Street.

A Fine Assortment of GOODS suitable for

Christmas and New Years'

GIFTS!

LEOPOLD GOEPEL



No. 375 Main Street,

(Jackson Block,) : : MEMPHIS, TENN.

SOLE AGENT FOR

WM. KNABE & CO.'S

WORLD renowned Gold Medal Pianos, pronounced by competent judges to be the best now manufactured. A full and well assorted stock constantly on hand. Persons in want of a really first-class Piano will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere. Also, agent for Kindt & Manz, and other celebrated Pianos.

Remember the place: No. 375 Main Street, Jackson Block. dec27

ISIDOR ROSENBACH,

WHOLESALE

Whiskies, Cigars and Tobacco,

No. 226 FRONT STREET,

MEMPHIS, : : : : : TENNESSEE.

dec25 2m

PERKINS, LIVINGSTON & POST,

368 MAIN STREET,

Heavy Hardware.

Engines and Saw Mills.
Circular and Cross-Cut Saws 10 to 72 inches.
Cotton Presses—Horse Power.
Corn Mills, Stills, Etc.
Cast Steel, Zinc, Lead, Copper, Tin.
Brass Fitting, Belting, Trace Chains, Grindstones.
Oils from Our Own Works.
Machinists and Steamboat Supplies.
Nuts, Washers, Bolts, Gas Pipe.
Lathes, Planers, Drills, and All Kinds of Machinists Tools.
dec27 1m

NOTICE.

I will sell on the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1867, at the late residence of Mrs. S. W. Washington, in Monroe county, Ark., half mile from Indian Bay, the well-known FARM belonging to the estate of Mrs. S. W. Washington, deceased, containing 233 acres of land, 200 of which has been in cultivation, 120 now under fence. Good dwelling and outhouses—excellent gin house, press, etc.
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
dec14w Administrator.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER

Lessee and Manager..........W. C. THOMPSON.

Second appearance of the celebrated Lyric Tragedienne VESTVALI, from the Imperial Theater, Paris—Farewell engagements in America.

Tuesday Evening, January 8, '67,

Will be presented the grand romantic spectacular drama, in 4 acts by John Brougham, entitled BEL DEMONIO; Angelo, Vestvali—as played by her 100 nights.

BLUFF CITY MUSEUM,

Corner Jefferson and Second Streets,

WM. M. ALLEN, : : : Manager.

An Immense Collection of

LIVING ANIMALS,

Beautiful Birds, Funny Monkeys,

APES, BABOONS,

Large Serpents,

And Hundreds of CURIOSITIES from all quarters of the globe.

THE GREAT BOHEMIAN GLASS BLOWER,

AND THE

Wonderful Educated Hog.

In connection with the entire collection, to be seen at all hours during the day and evening.
dec19 1y

C. RICHMOND. BEN. PHELAN.

C. RICHMOND & CO.,

Manufacturers of

Wagons Drays, Carts, Plows, Etc.,

SPRING WAGONS,

Of Every Description, such as Express and Baggage Wagons.

PARTICULAR attention paid to Repairing Buggies and Carriages. Also, Blacksmith Work of every description done promptly. Horse Shoeing done in the best manner.

SHOP, 200 JEFFERSON ST.,

nov9 3m **MEMPHIS, TENN.**

ROBERT BLACK, E. N. ESTES,
Late Black & Pittman. Late Horton, Estes & Co.

BLACK, ESTES & CO.,

Successors to Horton, Estes & Co.,

Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants.

Office—Nos. 1 and 2 Mosby & Hunt's Block,

No. 301 Front St., : : : MEMPHIS, TENN.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton, Tobacco and Grain solicited. Bagging, Rope and all Supplies furnished at the lowest rates. Liberal cash advances made on Cotton in store or in transit. aug16 6m

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.

THE Stockholders of the German National Bank are hereby notified that an election will be held at its Bank, on

Tuesday, January 8th, 1867.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a.m. and 4 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of electing Thirteen Directors to serve during the year 1867. MARTIN GRIFFIN, Cashier.
MEMPHIS, TENN., Dec. 3 1866. dec4 td

ELSON'S

MAMMOTH CHEAP STORE

297 Main Street.

HOLIDAY GIFTS!

A Fine Assortment of

Goods Suitable for Gifts,

At Our Usual Low Prices.

To Buy Your

HOLIDAY GIFTS

—GO TO—

ELSON'S

MAMMOTH CHEAP STORE,

297 MAIN STREET.

ELSON'S

MAMMOTH CHEAP STORE,

297 Main Street.

GREAT CLEARING SALE!

OUR STOCK

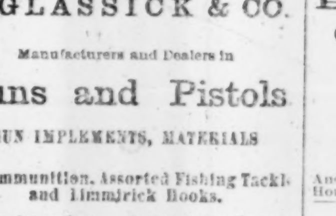
MUST BE REDUCED

Prior to 1st of January, 1867.

We offer GREAT INDUCEMENTS to

JOBBERS AND BUYERS

For Country Stores.



F. GLASSICK & CO.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Guns and Pistols

GUN IMPLEMENTS, MATERIALS

and Ammunition. Assorted Fishing Tackle and Limmrick Hooks.

Orders by mail promptly and faithfully filled. All repairing fully warranted.

No. 352 FRONT STREET,

dec6 *MEMPHIS, TENN.*

SEED! SEED!

NEW CROP TURNIP SEED,

NEW CROP SEED RYE,

Just received by R. G. CRAIG & CO.,
379, Main st., Memphis, Tenn.

ORCHARD GRASS SEED,

HERDS GRASS SEED,

TIMOTHY SEED,

RED CLOVER SEED,

LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEED,

Just received by
R. G. CRAIG & CO., Seedsmen,
379 Main st. (Jackson Block.)
sel6- Memphis, Tenn

S. M. GATES. A. M. WOOD. W. M. BROOKS

GATES WOOD & CO.,

Cotton Factors

AND GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 304 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

LIBERAL cash advances made on consignments of Cotton or other Produce. Particular attention given to the execution of orders for merchandise.

With an experience of over twenty-one years in the business we profess, we hope to renew the past pleasant correspondence with our old friends, and to merit a liberal accession to our business from the surrounding country.
dec28 GATES, WOOD & CO.

AUCTION.

Auction Sale This Day at 10 O'clock.

WE will sell at our salesroom, 20 boxes Extensive Soap; 5 bbls. Soda Crackers; 70 bxs. Ginger Nuts; Soda, Cream and Picnic Crackers sound and in good order. Also, Bedroom and Office Furniture.
jan8 1t ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO.,
Auctioneers.

STORE AND DWELLING

IN CHELSEA,

AT AUCTION

WE will offer AT PUBLIC SALE, to the highest bidder, if not sold privately before, on

Thursday, January 10, 1867.

That desirable Store-house with two dwelling rooms and kitchen attached, near the northwest corner of Second and Greenlaw streets; size of the lot 37½ by 186. This is one of the best business stands in Chelsea, and will rent for $70 per month. Will be sold privately with the store, a small stock of Dry Goods.

Sale upon the premises at 12 o'clock

TERMS—Half cash; balance in six and twelve months with interest.
jan8 tds ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO.,
Auctioneers.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

THERE will be a sale of HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, at No. 15½ Winchester street, on THURSDAY, 10th inst., at 8 o'clock, consisting of

FIRST CLASS MATERIAL,

sufficient to furnish a large sized Boarding-house. Attend this rare chance to purchase Furniture cheap, and as good as new.
jan6 4t MISS A. DAVIS.

AUCTION SALE.

OF DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES and NOTIONS, TUESDAY MORNING, the 8th, by W. H. PASSMORE & CO.,
jan6 2t Auctioneers, 7 Union street.

MISCELLANEOUS

J. M. GOODBAR, J. R. S. GILLILAND,
Late of Mansford, Goodbar & Co. Late with Southworth, Nance & Co.

GOODBAR & GILLILAND,

Exclusive Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

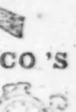
HATS AND CAPS,

No. 226 Main St., Up Stairs,

dec19 1m **MEMPHIS, TENN.**

SIGN OF THE BIG GUN!

F. H. CLARK & CO'S

Emporium of 

Watches, Diamonds,

SILVERWARE,

Guns and Pistols,

AND A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

No. 1 Clark's Marble Block,

dec20 1m **MEMPHIS, TENN.**

TOBIN, LYNN & CO.,

Cotton Factors

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Groceries, Dry Goods,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Hats, Hardware and Plantation Supplies,

No. 316 Main Street, Memphis, Tenn.

dec1f

C. H. BRACKETT & CO.,

Crescent Livery, Auction

—AND—

SALE STABLES

THE finest Harness Buggies and Carriages for hire.

Auction Sales Every Day at 10 O'Clock.

Special attention paid to the unloading of Stock from Steamboats and Cars.

YARD ROOM furnished with or without feed.
oct28 tf ROB. CAYCE, Auctioneer.

ELSON'S

MAMMOTH CHEAP STORE,

A SPECIAL REDUCTION

—IN—

FINE BLACK CLOTH

—AND—

Velvet Cloaks,

During the Holidays.

Dolbear's Commercial College,

230 Main Street,

WILL be kept open the entire year and new pupils can begin any day, in Writing, Book-keeping and Arithmetic, etc., etc., etc.

Mr. Dolbear refers to the citizens of the Southern States and 10,000 of his former pupils.
jan3

SCHOOLFIELD & HANAUER,

WHOLESALE

Grocers, Cotton Factors

And dealers in

Groceries, Liquors, Cigars and

PLANTATION SUPPLIES,

No. 256 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Liberal Cash advances made on Cotton.
jan1 2m

FLETCHER LANE. TURNER SAUNDERS

LANE & SAUNDERS,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS

No. 338 Front Street,

Memphis, : : : : : Tenn.

oct20 3m

HARDWARE.

CHOATE & CO.,

No. 232 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

DEALERS IN

Hardware, Stoves, Plows, Wagons, Iron, Steel Glass, Nails, Guns, Pistols, Cutlery, Blacksmith's Material, Woodwork for Wagons, And everything usually kept in a Hardware House. jan5 3m

SOUTHERN HOTEL.

Bar and Barber Shop, for Rent.

Apply to W. M. STODDARD,
jan1 3t At the office.

On Consignment to Arrive.

75 Bales heavy INDIA BAGGING, for sale low to the trade, by
TROS. TROUT & SONS,
nov29 No. 28 Front street.

To Country and City Merchants.

L. ROCCO,

Nos. 290 and 292 Second St., Cor. Madison,

—DEALER IN—

Plain and Fancy Groceries,

Nuts, Preserves, Wines, Liquors,

Tobacco, Cigars, etc., etc.

I AM just in receipt of a large and splendid assortment of miscellaneous stock, consisting in part of

500 Packages Raisins,
500 Boxes Fire Crackers,
400 Drums Figs,

Currants, Preserves, Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Fine Wines and Liquors, etc, which I offer at very low figures. Call and examine.
L. ROCCO,
290 and 292 Second street, cor. Madison.
dec1 1m

SOUTHERN HOTEL.

HAVING EFFECTED A LEASE UPON this Hotel, we shall be prepared to receive Guests on and after JANUARY 1, 1867, and promise that none but an A1 house shall be offered to the public. PASSMORE & CO.,
jan1 1w Proprietors.

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

Office—No. 13 Madison Street.

TUESDAY ..... JANUARY 8, 1867

CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

R. A. HUGHS, Carpenter & Builder, 91 Jefferson st. Jobbing promptly attended to.

A. SCHULTZ, Lock Smith, Fire-proof Safe Maker, Machinist, etc., 148 Jefferson st.

BROWN, JONES & MEILLER, coal dealers, Front, Cor. Com. Merc'l, wharf b'tn Th White R.

BURR, L. S. & CO., Carriage Manufacturing and repairing, old stand, 332 Second st.

BROWN & JONES, Pittsburg Coal Dealers, 247 Second st., next door to Gas Office.

COAL! COAL!! E. B. PACKER, Pittsburg Coal Dealer, 8 Washington street.

DELF & CO., Eagle Factory, 212 Front st., Memphis, Tenn.

DAY, N., Photographer, 358 out stand, corner Union and Main streets.

GAYOSO SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Banking House 19 Madison st. E. M. Avery, Cashier. John C. Lanier, President.

PITTSBURG COAL—HIGGS & PETERSON, office 14 Madison st. Branch office, 341 Main st.—J. B. Moseley, agent. We are the only coal merchants who weigh on the city scales.

UNITED STATES CUSTOM HOUSE—No 211 Main Street. Office hours from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. IODGE C. TRADER, Surveyor of Customs. Residence 231 Union street.

GAYOSO SAVINGS INSTITUTION, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

Banking House No. 19 Madison St.

This Institution, organized in 1856, has been in continuous and successful operation for the past ten years, continues to transact a GENERAL EXCHANGE AND BANKING BUSINESS.

Will Receive Deposits, Buy and Sell

Foreign & Domestic Exchange. Gold, Silver and Uncurrent Money.

SELLS Exchange in sums to suit purchasers, on London and all leading cities of the United States, and will make collections on all accessible places in the North and West.

E. M. AVERY, Cashier.

JOHN C. LANIER, President.

jeo26-1y-ea17 tf

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WM. FARLEIGH, by request, is a Candidate for SHERIFF for the 5th Ward. Election on Monday, the 7th inst. jan 8

LOST--FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—

I will pay $50 for the apprehension and delivery to me at Collierville, Tenn., my black horse, bridle and saddle, and the rider who stole him; or I will pay $25 for the horse. The horse is six years old, black all over, and carries his tail on the right side when moving, or in the saddle. He was shod in front. The saddle is old, the oil is pretty free from it, and is quite common. There was a broad piece on the left side of the horse where the girth buckles, the size of a dollar, and a small white spot under the fastening, and all scratched up. F. M. PARKINGTON.

Collierville, Tenn., Dec. 31, '66. jan1 tf

STOLEN—

From the undersigned on the night of the 2d, from the residence of the subscriber, on Second street between Second and Third, one black horse MULE, about 14 hands high, with large scar on left fore shoulder, and one bay mare MULE, about 14½ hands high, and very thin, with a scar on the left hip. A liberal reward will be paid for their recovery and delivery to me. HARRY LEWIS, on Auction street.

dec23

MULE BROKE LOOSE—

From No. 36 Madison street, on Wednesday evening, one sorrel MULE, 15 or 16 years old, branded on the shoulder, and has one ear slit; shoes all round. Any one giving information will be paid a liberal reward and be paid on delivery of said mule at No. 36 Madison street. dec16 tf

BOARDING.

BOARD AND LODGING—

Front Rooms for gentleman and wife; also, good accommodations for single gentlemen, by early application at 19 Madison St. jan3 1m

BOARDING—

Board and pleasant Rooms at 9 Promenade street. dec22 1m

BOARDING—

Several very desirable rooms handsomely furnished, for the use of single gentlemen, can be had with board, on reasonable terms, at 249 Adams street. dec8 tf

WANTS.

WANTED—

By a competent Book-keeper a situation to post a set of books in the evening. Would also do some reasonable compensation. Apply at No. 7 Washington street. jan4 tf

WANTED—

By a gentleman residing in Mississippi, on the N. O. J. and G. N. railroad, a partner with a capital of $10,000 to $12,000, to invest in completing the work and enlarging the number of Spindles and Looms in a Cotton and Woollen Factory now nearly completed. Machinery driven by first rate water power, and immediately on the line of railroad, 12 miles from New Orleans. A rare chance for investment. For particulars call at No. 29 Overton Hotel, or on the proprietor. jan5 2t

WANTED—

A PERMANENT SITUATION, by a young man of good character and business qualifications, writes a good hand, and understands how to transact business generally. Has an extensive acquaintance in North Mississippi and West Tennessee. Address "M. L." at this office. d 27 tf

WANTED—AGENTS—

$150 per month to sell the "Crescent Sewing Machine." Address, CHAS. F. HASTY, 225 Second street, Memphis, Tenn. ea3 6mdp

WANTED.—Agents 200 to 250 per month. Agents wanted everywhere to canvass. Implements only genuine "New Improved Common Sense Family Sewing Machine." Price $15. Warranted five years. Lady agents work and is the greatest invention of the age. For terms to agents and circulars, address as at Franklin, NY. S. M. TOLFYER & CO., Manufacturers, and General Agents for the north. nov24 1m&dem

WANTED—Agents.—Energetic Agents for the best paying business extant, article of absolute necessity in every household, large profits, on small capital, no competition and no risk, and just what every agent wants to make money. Ladies, gentlemen, clergymen, teachers, clerks, laborers, everybody who is out of work or wishes a change, should call at 47 Lombard block, or send stamp for papers. Address, R. WAYNE, Box 581, Chicago. nov27 1m&3m

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—

160 acres twelve miles southeast from Memphis, well cleared, will do for Cotton, first rate for an orchard. Is 1½ springs and one creek; will take $25 per acre if taken by 25th inst. Stock of stock, one-third cash, balance in four months. Will take it in city property, or good good notes or river land. BENTON & MACLEAN. jan 3

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE—

One Hundred valuable BUILDING LOTS for sale in the town of Pastoria, situated on the North side of Arkansas River, ten miles above Fort Smith, Sebastian county, Arkansas. Apply to JAMES E. BAYLISS, At Pastoria, on Arkansas river, or Jefferson City, Ark. dec6 1m

FOR SALE—

A fine stock of Harness, Saddlery and Harness Hardware, Fixtures, Tools, and everything in a first-class establishment, could only be the demand for the remainder of the year. Happened for cause the stand, which is very favorably located, can be rented for a longer time. Sold for the present cause. Apply at JOSEPH DWORACK'S, No. 191 Main, near Poplar st. ea1

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—

A Store House, No. 46 North Court street. In consequence of the present occupant moving into the large house, the above place is for rent. Inquire on the premises. nov28 tf

NOTICES.

NOTICE—

is hereby given that a Stockholders' Meeting will be held on Tuesday, the 8th day of January, at the Tennessee National Bank, for the purpose of electing Five Directors for the ensuing year. GEO. R. RUTTER, President. jan5 2t

NOTICE—

There will be no bills paid by the steamer DE SOTO unless ordered by the Captain or Clerk. J. F. HICKS. Bulletin and Avalanche copy. ja6 1tf.

NOTICE.—MULE and HORSE STOLEN.—I SHALL WAIT on the night of December last, was stolen from the s a de of the subscriber, one and a half miles north of the city on the Mendenhall creek pike road, one BAY HORSE, nine or ten years old, black mane and tail, some white on hind foot at setback point, and dent in forehead just below left eye, shod on all four feet. Also, a light sorrel mare MULE, about four years old, short coupled romp and having saddle and collar marks on back and top of neck, a couple of moles and tail, and a little spot just behind her right ear, shod on front feet. I will give Fifty Dollars reward for return of either animal, and One Hundred for apprehension of and proof to convict the thief. JOHN A. WALKER.

NOTICE.

Mississippi Cotton Plantation for Sale.

CONTAINING 640 acres, entire section under fence, 300 in high state of cultivation, good frame dwelling house with five rooms, gin house, all necessary out houses, orchard, etc., all in good order, plenty of good water, good team, sight, hay, oats, corn, killing hogs, stock of every kind usually found on a farm, utensils of all kinds; in fact, everything complete to carry on a well conducted farm for sale. A large number of the hands now on the place will remain, if desired. In a good healthy location, convenient to church and schools and very convenient to the railroad—about thirty five miles from the city. Parties calling soon can take liberal and easy terms. For further information call on J. E. PEERS, BLACKWELL & CO., No. 50 Main street, Memphis, Tenn. This farm is offered for thirty days, as the party now on it will have everything in good order and get hands to work the place, and will deliver everything over to the purchaser, and give immediate possession. dec25 1m

PEOPLE'S BANK OF TENNESSEE,

MEMPHIS:

No. 12 Madison Street

F. W. SMITH, : : : President.

D. A. SHEPHERD, : : : Cashier.

dec2 3m

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE.

THE Winter Session will begin November 15, 1866, and close April 1, 1867. Boarding and Tuition $100; one-half payable upon entrance, the remainder January 28, 1867. Drawing, Music and Modern Languages, extra.

For circular, with full particulars, address the Principal, REV. F. F. WILLIAMS, Chattanooga, Tenn. ea16

CLOSING OF THE MAILS.

Via M. & C. R. R., Washington, O. C., Richmond, Va., Columbus, Ga., Augusta, Ga., Mobile, Ala., and all stations on M. & C. R. R., at 6 p.m.

Miss. Cen. R. R. at 6 p.m.

Mobile & Ohio R. R. at 6 p.m.

Via Miss. & Tenn. R. R., New Orleans, La., Jackson, Miss., Vicksburg, Miss., and all stations Miss. & Tenn. R. R., at 3 p.m.

Southern R. R. at 3 p.m.

N. O. & G. N. R. R. at 3 p.m.

Via Sta. a Louisville R. R., Louisville, Ky., Cincinnati, Ohio, Baltimore, Md., Philadelphia, Pa., New York, N. Y., and all eastern cities, at 3 p.m.

Brownsville Tenn., and all stations on Mem. & Ohio R. R., at 3 p.m.

Cairo, Ill., Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., and all western cities, at 5 p.m.

Little Rock R. R., and all Landings on White River, semi-weekly, Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Pine Bluff, Ark., and Landings on Arkansas River, semi-weekly, Tuesdays and Fridays.

Miss. River from Memphis to Cairo five times a week.

Hebrew and Masonic Calendar.

A. M. 5627.

1 Tisri,	10th September,	1866.
8 Kheshvan,	9th October,	"
1 Cislev,	9th November,	"
2 Tebeth,	8th December,	"
1 Phebet,	7th January,	1867.
1 Adar,	6th February,	"
1 Veadar,	8th March,	"
1 Nisan,	6th April,	"
1 Ijar,	6th May,	"
1 Sivan,	4th June,	"
1 Thamuz,	4th July,	"
1 Ab,	3d August,	"
1 Elul,	1st September,	"

Ash Wednesday, 20th February, 1867.
Maundy Thursday, 4th April, "
Good Friday, 5th April, "
Easter Sunday, 12th April, "
Ascension, 23d May, "
Pentecost, 31st May, "
Saint Andrew's Day, 29th November in each year.

LOCAL MATTERS.

For the benefit of those persons calling at the counting and editorial rooms of this paper for Gen. Jordan, we wish to state that he is not now connected with the APPEAL, and has he been so connected since last summer, and that we do not know of his whereabouts.

To the Patrons of the Appeal.

You are requested not to pay any carriers without a certificate from me, and to report at the counting desk any irregularity in carriers. L. DAVIES.

Merchant Tailors can buy fine French cloths, cassimeres and tailors' trimmings fifteen per cent. less than New York prices, at M. Lyon & Co.'s, No. 363 Main street. The stock must be sold within a few days. jan4 5t

Dress Goods at less than cost at B. Lowenstein & Bros'. jan 4

BOARDING.—Three or four respectable families, or several single gentlemen, can be accommodated with nice rooms and boarding, by applying at 346 Adams street. nov29 tf.

Country Merchants buying goods for cost should not fail to examine the large stock of dry goods at B. Lowenstein & Bros'. jan 4

GRAND OPENING DAY.—On Tuesday 8th inst., Charlie Jones opens his "snack house" and restaurant, in Center alley, and would respectfully announce to his numerous friends that he is determined to run far ahead of anything in this city in this line of business. His "snack house" is the only one in Center alley, and is located two doors south of Madison street. Charlie Blanz requests us to say, right here, that *he* has the *best* liquors in the city in connection with the "snack house," and that if anybody can get better liquors, ales, wines, beer, etc., than he can, for the same money, he would like to see 'em. During lunch hours Charlie sells beer at ten cents a glass, and all kinds of liquors at twenty-five cents a drink. jan 6 2t

LIGHT HOUSE NON EXPLOSIVE OIL. We offer to the public this celebrated Oil, and in doing so we unhesitatingly pronounce it *superior to any burning oil in use*. It is

Non-Explosive;
Free from Grease;
It will not grease the hands;
It will not soil or stain anything;
It is more brilliant than any light;
It produces a steady light;
It is not so trying to the eyes;
It can be used in any lamp by changing or altering the burner,

It has been most favorably received, and pronounced by judges to be the *best and most reliable Oil* in the market, and in consequence of the many serious accidents arising from the *explosion of kerosene*, this oil is extensively known and used in preference.

We are now prepared to furnish the trade with this valuable Oil, and we solicit from the public an examination and trial. First premium awarded at the Louisiana State Fair, held in New Orleans, from November 29 to 27, 1866, against all competitors. For sale only by BERNSTEIN & WEITER, Sole Agents, 3 Monroe street, Memphis, Tenn. jan5t.

THE place for every one to purchase their kitchen furniture, cutlery, and all iron, tin and copper ware, oils, lamps, etc., is at the great depot of the Messrs. Blood & Co., No. 361 Main and 40 Monroe streets.

We wish to call the attention of our readers to the fact that B. Lowenstein & Bros. are now offering their large and magnificent stock of dry goods at greatly reduced prices; as most of their stock is new, having been purchased since the recent decline cash, we would advise all close cost buyers to call at the house of B. Lowenstein & Bros. before they make their purchases. jan 4 tf

All kinds of Dry Goods at reduced prices at B. Lowenstein & Bros'. jan 4 tf

Balmoral and Hoop Skirts at reduced prices at B. Lowenstein & Bros'. jan 4 tf

NOTICE.—We would call the attention of merchants and book-keepers to our immense and well elected stock of blank books. Call and examine at Geo. Pattison & Co's. 36 North Court street. dec30-7t

Cloaks and Shawls very cheap at B. Lowenstein & Bros'. jan 4 tf.

Country people buying dry goods in this city would do well to call at B. Lowenstein & Bros'. jan 4 tf

Bleached Sheeting and Shirtings marked down at B. Lowenstein & Bros'. jan 4 tf

MRS. E. WATSON, monthly and general nurse for the sick, may be found at No. 304 Third street. References: Rev. J. O. Steadman and J. R. Allen, M. D. nov15-2m

Head Quarters for Wood and Willow Ware, 339 Main street. 200 doz. no two-hoop buckets at $1 per dozen; 50 nests Pails at $7 per nest. Bulk sort brooms, at our store, one door north of Southern palace. dec29-1w

Miscellaneous and school books, as well as the latest publications, can be had at Geo Pattison & Co's, 36 North Court street. dec30-7t

M. Lyon & Co. of St. Louis, are still at No. 363 Main street next door to Blood's, where they are selling fine custom made clothing, cloths and furnishing goods at fifteen per cent. below New York wholesale prices. Their stock must be closed out in a few days. Call and get bargains. jan4 5t

WANTED.—Two hundred day boarders at Doutax' restaurant, 339 Second street, for terms and regulations apply at restaurant. dec9-1w

Office and counting-house stationery to be had at Geo. Pattison & Co's., 36 North Court street. dec30-7t

AMUSEMENTS TO-DAY.—Bluff City Museum—open day and evening—wonderful educated hog; Bohemian glass blower, collection of living animals. del9 1y

Call and examine our stock of letter, cap and note paper. It is large, well selected and cheap. GEO. PATTISON & CO. dec30-7t 36 N. Court street.

A large stock of Baskets and Flannels just received at B. Lowenstein & Bros'. jan6 tf

HEAVY TRADE SALE, Thursday, 10th instant, at 10 o'clock, a.m., at the Arcade, 396 Main street, groceries, assorted in part, flour, salt, mackerel, soap, candles, starch, raisins, matches, knives, powder, shot, soda, rice, sugar, coffee, oysters, buckets, tubs, tobacco, molasses, cheese, whisky, dry goods assorted, too numerous to mention, must and will be sold regardless of price, by Cayce, Craft & Co., auctioneers.

SUDDEN changes of the weather are productive of throat diseases, coughs, etc. There is no more effectual relief in these diseases to be found than in the timely use of Brown's Bronchial Troches. They possess real merit, and have proved their efficacy by a test of many years, having received testimonials from eminent men who have used them.

RESTORATION OF THE NAVY YARD PROPERTY.—Our citizens will be glad to learn from the following letter, which is addressed to Mayor Lofland by the special attorney, that the navy yard property now in possession of the United States government, will soon be returned to the city:

MEMPHIS, TENN., January 7, 1867.

Sir: I am just in receipt of the gratifying intelligence that the application made by me to the authorities at Washington, in behalf of the city of Memphis, for the restoration of such portions of the navy yard grounds as are in the possession of the United States forces, has been favorably entertained, and the property will be restored without delay. I will furnish you a copy of the decision as soon as practicable. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, SMITH P. BANKHEAD, Special Attorney.

To W. O. Lofland, Mayor.

COMMUNICATED.

NEW ORLEANS TO MEMPHIS.

Editors Memphis Appeal:

Passing Christmas in the Crescent City, I visited the Continental hotel, "the common resort of sporting men—giving them every evidence they desire that we are law-abiding, and the Union men are as safe here as those at home, who took an active part in the late war, and petition against the constitutional amendment—we left the city by the Robert E. Lee, now the finest steamer on the great Mississippi. We found her all that could be desired—the utmost care shown in every department, always up to time, making a speedy trip.

The naming of this steamer was in this wise: Captains Cannon & Mansfield, the principal builders, were deciding as to the name, in the company of a Mississippi planter, who is also a great traveler, a gentleman of general intelligence, was secretary of legation when Buchanan represented the United States at the court of St. James. As would be expected by those who know Captain Cannon, he suggested the name, Robert E. Lee; Mansfield gave a name; they finally agreed that the old gentleman should decide. He being a Virginian—a lover by the rebellion, from federal draffs on him, to the amount of $750,000—with all the glory of the Old Dominion passing in the grand panorama before him—arose to the occasion, and said the steamer shall be called "Robert E. Lee." All the south say, "so let it be."

Having business at Natchez, I spent a day in this beautiful place—found the gentlemen conducting the *Democrat* and *Courier*, "worthy and well qualified," adding also very much to my pleasure. The place has suffered much by fire. There are evident signs of former wealth, and I was surprised after seeing the place, and conversing with some of the prominent persons, that Natchez has not a mile of rail. The south must come out of this lethargy. Railroads and factories are essential to our existence, in this way only can we bring the Northern people to any degree of justice, with these we will gain all we want—no indebtedness to them.

Leaving Natchez on the Indiana, we had a pleasant trip to the Bluff City, as the Indiana is a safe, speedy means of travel, having a well appointed table, furnishing an inviting bill of fare. Capt. Neal & Bro., are building the Richmond, a low pressure steamer, her mighty wheel will make 22 evolutions a minute, giving us the pleasure of going from New Orleans to Louisville, in less than four days. This elegant steamer, exceeding all before her; 340 feet in length, 50 feet wide, is nearly completed, and will leave Louisville in February. Captain Neal & Brother are well known river men, known as prompt, safe and reliable. We hail the Richmond, the name is dear to some of us. Time saved, comfort secured.

At Vicksburg we saw the sad effects of the disastrous fire, devastating a large portion of this unfortunate but ever honored city. The sufferings of her people has been truly great; long had they a mighty army pouring shot and shell among them. All southern hearts feel for them. I am pleased to make the record that Colo. Morse of the City hotel, has sent them $500—it is like him. During the war he fed thousands of Confederate soldiers who were in the Crescent city without money.

Now, in Memphis, I was not at all prepared to see the great improvements in this city. Here I sat in the Overton hotel, after spending some time at the great hotels in much larger cities. This, in extent, elegance, order, neatness and the bill of fare is equal to any in New York, St. Louis or Louisville, and those coming to the Bluff City will be pleased at the "Overton."

An inspection of some of the business houses equally surprises me. I called to see an old friend and correct merchant, Mr. Ferguson—house of Ferguson, Corder & Co., Front Row, and found them successful wholesale grocers—doing a business comparing fully with first-class houses in St. Louis and Cincinnati. Their ripe experience and great business ability places them with the first merchants.

One of the oldest and safest dry goods houses is that of Howell, Wood & Read, 332 Main street. These gentlemen have the most unbounded means, the confidence of the people, and have the ambition by low prices or small profits to make Memphis equal to any city for Arkansas merchants.

Waggoner & Co., the great wholesale clothing house, has maintained first rank. The work is all made to order, of the best goods and latest styles; their large house is filled with goods—most desirable clothing.

The largest furniture house is that of John Mitchell & Co., 366 Main street. Certainly in amount, quality and prices this house is equal to the best in St. Louis or Cincinnati, as they have their furniture factory, know their business, and they sell on reasonable terms.

The largest and oldest drug house is that of Mansfield & Co. For more than a quarter of a century has Mr. Mansfield advanced in his extensive business; preparing most of the medicines and imports direct from Europe, it is the best house for pure drugs and best medicines. Physicians and best testimony as to the pure preparations secured at 301 Main street.

Bielock & Co., 315 Main street, have published more southern books than any house during the last year. Their life of "Stonewall" has brought a handsome income to the widow of that name immortal. "The Prisoner of War" is one of the best books given to us. Their stock is quite large, being publishers. Having several other houses purchasing so largely, they can sell very low.

Mickle, Mason & Ragland have one of the largest and best houses of boots and shoes. Being obliging and correct men, their business is commensurate with their high standing as merchants.

I found many other houses in extent, prices, quality and ability of the merchants, comparing with the first houses in St. Louis and other cities, certainly removing all just ground for going further. There an excellent stopping place is secured. Steamers going direct to the leading points on the White, St. Francis and Arkansas rivers. What is wanting are steamers going to points on the Ouachita. The trade, much of it, would come to Memphis if a direct line of travel was opened. Let it be known that our citizens and steamers left Memphis for Camden, on the Ouachita, and a fine trade would open at once. A. L. H.

MEMPHIS, January 7, 1867.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Criminal Court.—The mandamus case of J. J. Power vs. Judge Leonard was made peremptory, and the defendant took an appeal to the supreme court. The misdemeanor docket will be called to-day.

Law Court.—The panel of seventy-five jurors ordered December 21, 1866, was called, and two jurors selected. Persons summoned as jurors who have failed to report will be fined twenty five dollars, upon failure to give a satisfactory excuse by Thursday.

The following cases were disposed of:

1056. T. C. Boyd & Co. vs. Wm. Farris et al; was dismissed as to defendant, Farris, and judgment rendered against the judge, and in the sum of $631 50.

423. T. D. C. Trader vs. G. N. Robinson and C. May—dismissed by plaintiff.

1070. T. R. Harris et al. vs. J. J. Powers—judgment for plaintiff in the amount of $1290.

The court ordered attachments against three persons who failed to attend as witnesses.

The case of Scanlon vs. Snell, Taylor & Co., will be taken up to-day.

County Court.—The court met pursuant to adjournment. Present, Esquires J. C. Beckly, R. N. Bond, D. M. Witherspoon, John C. Creighton, E. Smith, Ira Moore, E. Pullium, J. B. Mercer, H. Clewer, J. M. Thomson, D. A. Hubbell, B. B. Kaen, J. W. Walker, T. Jones, David Hildebrand, W. J. Walton, J. B. Mitchell, M. Gibson, S. A. Moore, Jas. Hall, L. Brooks, H. Goodlett, Jeremiah Massey. J. W. S. Smith, Associate Justice. John Doague, clerk, and E. Wright, deputy sheriff. Esquire Walker occupied the attention of the court at some length, setting forth the leading object for which the court had convened, and moved an adjournment until such time as the report of the receiving and disbursing agent of the county should be completed, showing the exact financial condition of the county. Esquire Walker withdrew his motion upon the suggestion of Esquire Miller, who moved, as a mark of respect to Esquire M. Rodgers, deceased, that a committee of three be appointed to draft appropriate resolutions. The committee was appointed by the chairman, consisting of Esquires Creighton, Jones and Miller, in accordance with the above, whereupon the court adjourned till ten o'clock this morning.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1867.

9 6. John Herring vs. Patrick Sherry.
687. Forsythe Brothers vs. Blood & Farr.
926. P. vs. Mc. ch vs. J. Brooks.
911. Fowlkes vs. Louis Heyar.
992. E. T. Tortan vs. Smith Freeman et al.
993. N. Brock vs. Lutz Wendle & Co., et al.
995. Union Bank of Tennessee vs. Sam Tate et al.
997. Same.
999. Charles Jacob & Co. vs. W. T. Williams et al.
998. I. Long et al. vs. W. T. Williams et al.
970. P. Friedrich vs. Charles & Gunn.
995. Drake & Bowson vs. F. Spalding.
1022. James L. Crawford, admr., vs. E. S. Valentine, admr'x.
1023. Lac. M. Clive vs. R. E. Underwood.
1071. M. W. Jones vs. W. B. Greenlaw.
1072. Wm. O'Hern vs. C. H. Shum.
1073. —Tarbett, use, etc., vs. Lutz Wendle & Company.
1074. M. W. Jones vs. W. B. Greenlaw & Co.
1075. Same.
1077. J. F. Ivery vs. James Johnson.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1867.

776. Charles L. Howard vs. Patrick Creighton.
959. Bidwell vs. Mitchell, Hoffman & Co. Trust.
1004. A. L. Kimbro vs. Wm. O'Hern.
1135. T. S. Ayres, sur. partner, vs. A. B. Hawley.
1137. Bethoff & Mehlinger vs. Simon Mehlinger.
1138. Chandler & King vs. Same.
1140. G. L. Blythe vs. Thomas Sadler.
1091. Mark Eldridge vs. Thomas Quinn.
1104. B. H. Hodges use of, etc., vs. L. Black.
1105. B. C. Brown, J. Yates, G. L. Morgan, Mc. Kendall & Adams vs. J. H. Hall et al.
1107. Sam Dunn, use, etc vs. J. Graves.
1108. Peter Moore vs. P. J. Shanley.
1110. Asbel Nelson, use of, etc., vs. J. N. Oliver et al.
1111. James Newport et al. vs. J. Y. Sayers.
1116. O. M. Hogue vs. A. K. Mills.
1114. James Sullivan vs. John Gearin.
1115. A. Cole vs. Lonegan & Johnson.
1117. J. H. Lee & Son vs. J. Cole et al.
1119. B. J. Wilkins vs. J. S. Spring.
1120. M. Hall vs. Bethoff & Co.
1121. Muir, Stevens & Fulton vs. J. W. Pannley & Co.
1122. Isaac Pennington vs. Selena Quinn.
1124. Same.

Chancery Court.—The entire time of Mr. Mansfield was occupied in the argument of Mr. Murdock vs. W. C. Dunlap et al., being a bill to enjoin a judgment, and to have the injunction made perpetual. The case was submitted to the court at the close of the argument on Wednesday morning.

To-day is motion day.

DOCKET FOR WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9TH.

723. Chas. Gray vs. H. S. Smith.
1231. H. Clothing vs. Bethoff et al.
1235. Rice, Gill & Co. vs. Bethoff et al.
1232. Geo. H. Swift vs. Bethoff et al.
1233. Bethoff & Co. vs. Bethoff et al.
1237. J. F. Memphis vs. John Coman.
1239. R. L. Keyes vs. John Coman.
1240. Wm. Lee vs. Wm. Lee, Jr.
1242. Sam Tate vs. Wm. Lee, Jr., Eliza Kinney et al.
1262. Nelson Gordon vs. John Sullivan et al.
1260. W. Garden vs. H. G. Leake.
1261. Wm. Lee, Jr., vs. Lee Brothers et al.
1275. M. P. Webb et al. vs. W. C. Schanskenberg.
779. M. E. Webb et al. vs. J. H. Mitchell.

REGISTRY OF DEEDS AND MORTGAGES.

William Mears to Mary A. Miller, deed, $3712, lot No. 283, city. H. Wright to A. Kiaski, chattle mortgage, $384 10 on household goods. J. C. Brooks to Chas. Saltmarsh, $1600 stock boots, shoes and clothing at No. 415 Main street. John E. Page and George W. Cheek to Val. Zalliger, deed, $896 87, lot No. 23, corner Brinkley and Main streets, 71 ft 10 in by 178 feet. Mansfield Brown to Samuel C. Rembert, general claim deed, $500, lot near the corner of McCall and Clinton streets. James H. Kera to W. A. Williams and John Grant, deed, three promissory notes of $300 each, lot 400 on Market street, near Hernando. Jas. Stoger to F. Fellman, mortgage in security for goods bought from Cunningham & Barker. J. W. Dickey to Harriet King, deed $2500, 109 acres of land on the plank road one mile east of Raleigh, being part of grant No. 10,945 to Benjamin Bailey. J. B. Bramlette to S. N. Ladd, mortgage $1666 67, furniture and appliances of the Charleston house.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Mrs. Dr. Harvey.—The world-renowned Clairvoyant and Magnetic Physician, for instantaneous cures of disease and clairvoyant perception have been the wonder of the world, has arrived in Memphis and taken rooms for the season at the Overton Hotel, office, room No. 25, where she can be consulted upon all matters pertaining to life and health. She treats all the so-called incurable diseases as specialties, to-wit: Cancer, consumption, asthma, rheumatism, dyspepsia, epilepsy, heart disease, and female diseases, and all other chronic complaints with her magic and happy results. For particulars call or send for a circular. Prof. Harvey, the discoverer of certain and painless cure for cancers and tumors, assists in her practice and compounds all her medicines. Address all letters to PROF. HARVEY, Memphis, Tenn. dec30 1y

Removal.—Drs. Mortimore & Fayre have removed their office from the Commercial Hotel to the Worsham House, Room No. 25, (the one occupied by Dr. Mortimore the past four years), where all who desire to, can consult them and procure treatment.

Special attention given to all the various forms of chronic diseases, especially Disease of the Lung and Throat, Disease of the Heart, Liver, Spleen, Kidneys and Spine, Dispepsia, Chronic Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels, Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Nervous affections; the afflictive forms of Female Diseases, as also all diseases having origin in impurities of the blood and vital fluids.

Office hours from 8 o'clock a.m. until 6 o'clock p.m., daily. May 30tf

Oysters, Oysters—Fish and Game Depot. JOHN D. EDWARDS, No. 315 Second street, is receiving daily, per express, FRESH BALTIMORE OYSTERS, which he will furnish all customers at Eight Dollars per dozen cans, and retail at Seventy-five Cents after the 1st of January. Also receiving fresh LAKE FISH, POULTRY, GAME, and all kinds of VEGETABLES, and will sell at the LOWEST PRICES. All customers we may meet with will be promptly attended to.

All goods delivered to all parts of the city, free of charge.

Respectfully yours, JOHN D. EDWARDS, dec28 1m No. 315 Second street.

Balch warrants his pictures to please. jeSodtf

Pittsburg Coal—Briggs & Peterson—Office 13 Madison street. Branch office, 341 Main. J. E. MOSELEY, Agent.

Go to Balch's for any kind of picture. jeSodtf

Balch makes the largest pictures in Memphis, at 249 Main st. jeSodtf

If you want Ambrotypes or Daguerreotypes enlarged, and colored in any style, go to Balch's. jeSodtf

At a regular meeting of the quarterly court of Shelby county, on Monday, the 7th of January, 1866, at the courthouse in Memphis, R. B. Miller, Esq., appeared in court and announced the death of M. Rogers, Esq., one of the former members of this court, and in respect of said deceased, moved an adjournment of the court until to-day at 10 o'clock a.m., which said motion was unanimously carried. It was then moved and carried that a committee be appointed to draft suitable resolutions expressive of the sense of the court in reference to said deceased, whereupon R. B. Miller, John C. Creighton and H. T. Jones were appointed said committee, who reported the following resolutions, to-wit:

1st. That whereas, in the wise dispensation of Divine Providence, the Supreme Ruler of the universe has seen fit to remove from our midst our esteemed friend and worthy associate; that while we bow with meekness and humility to this sad afflicting dispensation, we deplore the loss of our friend and associate as an irreparable one, and the vacuum created in this court and also in this community by the death of said deceased one that cannot be filled.

2d. That we offer our most sincere and heartfelt sympathies to the family and friends of the deceased in their sad and afflicting bereavement, commending them to the care of Him who doeth all things well.

Resolved, 3d. That in token of our respect for the memory of our deceased associate we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

R. B. MILLER, JOHN C. CREIGHTON, H. T. JONES, Committee.

RIVER MATTERS.

Weather and Business.

The weather has been moderate since Sunday morning, and is now as pleasant as in October. Under its genial influence we look for the ice to disappear from the river at this point. It has run very heavy since our last. The cakes were large, sharp and disposed to lodge. The Ohio is falling, with ice running heavy at Cincinnati. At Louisville, it is also falling and full of ice, with 6 feet large in the canal. At St. Louis the river is stationary and ice not formidable.

It blowed and rained on yesterday evening and had every indication of rain. The floating ice became soft in appearance, and boats had little difficulty in making headway against it in our harbor.

Arrivals.

Steamer John Kilgour, Cairo.
" Kenton, New Orleans.
" Guidon, Arkansas river.
" J. S. McCune, White river.
" Commercial, White river.
" St. Patrick, Vicksburg.
" David White, Vicksburg.
" Commonwealth, New Orleans.
" Pauline Carroll, New Orleans.
" H. S. Turner, New Orleans.
" Celeste, Little Rock.
" Columbian, New Orleans.
" M. Hambleton, St. Francis river.
" J. P. Webb, Evansville.
" Adam Jacobs, Cairo.

Departures.

Steamer John Kilgour, New Orleans.
" Indiana, Louisville.
" David White, Louisville.
" Comet, New Madrid.

Boats in Port.

J. S. McCune, Adam Jacobs, Norman, Celeste, Guidon, Commercial, Kenton, Swallow, Sam Hale, St. Patrick, J. P. Webb, David Watts, Mollie Hambleton, Justice, Hallie, Pauline Carroll, Tom Gill, Commonwealth, Columbian, Paragon, H. E. Turner.

Miscellaneous.

Sunday was a beautiful day and our levee was crowded with steamers. Their officers were patiently waiting for news from above. Capt. Pat. Tom, of the Baltic, swore that the river boats would yet hold all our river men, should times not brighten up, or the ice run out. Capt. Loyd, Sam. Latriken and our friend Tompkins, of the Turner, were more hopeful—all however, seemed to spend the time pleasantly. Yarns were spun of alarming lengths. We know that a cleverer set of gentlemen rarely meet together than those of the many packets at our landing on Sunday last.

Capt. W. H. Broad has chartered the Wm Butler, at New Orleans, and put her in the Bayou De Glaize trade.

The St. Patrick arrive from Vicksburg with 240 bales of cotton.

The McCune came in from White river with 232 bales for this port, and 125 for reshipment to New Orleans.

The big snow was general all over the lower country. At New Orleans it covered houses, freight and everything to the depth of several inches, and youngsters in those parts thought flour was being wasted alarmingly.

The Commercial brought in 292 bales of cotton.

The Mollie Hambleton brought to this port, from the St. Francis, 341 bales.

The John Kilgour, which left Cairo on Saturday, arrived at the Star wharf boat Sunday morning. Her officers report the ice very heavy above. She took aboard a large number of passengers at this port and left for New Orleans before noon.

Gen. Price and family are among the passengers of the Silver Branch, which left New Orleans on the 4th. The general is *en route* to his former home in Missouri.

Mr. Jas. Wells, a passenger on the P. W. Xerdoff, became either fell or jumped overboard, just below Cine. Snatt, on last Monday and was drowned. Every search was fruitless.

The Adam Jacobs, reported in our last evening's issue as broken above, will be ready for business the next trip. She is now undergoing repairs at Columbus. We learn that the Liberty passed Paducah with us on Sunday evening. She will be up to-night or in the morning.

Capt. Harry was reported elected pilot visitor for the 7th ward yesterday. A very proper selection, as the captain's children are attending the 7th ward school house.

Capt. Armstead received dispatch from Cairo, ordering the Pauline Carroll and Lizzie Gill to that point as the river was clear to St. Louis. Both boats will be at our port bound up, with a tow, during the night or early in the morning.

Capt. Coastal, of the St. Louis, received a dispatch also, from Cairo, that the river was fast weather moderate—and that boats would leave on Tuesday evening for St. Louis.

The M. S. Mepham received 350 sacks of corn from one house in Evansville, for New Orleans.

The Licking river from the suspension bridge to Cole's garden, is daily covered with thousands of skaters, men, women, children and old maids.

The underwriters at Cincinnati have refused to insure cargos, until the ice becomes less heavy.

The negro recruits taken south on the David White, on her last trip, were very troublesome and mutinous, to much so that the officers of the boat had to call on Gen. Wood, at Vicksburg, for protection. The general sent a squad on board and put the heroic darkeys under arrest. Capt. Kinney and Mr. H. B. Snaw, published a card of thanks in the New Orleans papers to Gen. Wood.

The Kenton, New Orleans, the fine steamer Southern, with Capt. Dick. Mason

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

[For the Appeal.]

SEVERED HEARTS.

RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED TO MRS. B. F. DILL.

The leaves have fall'n and left the branches bare,
The flowers have shed their petals—perfume too;
The scenes around are sad and do not wear
The pleasant features we were wont to view.
The trees again will wear their garb of green,
The flowers will fling their incense to the air,
But never more will be that which hath been,
And the torn heart its fond regrets must bear.

When storm-clouds, tempest-toss'd, with angry frown,
Sweep, maddening as they rush athwart the sky,
We know that sunshine will again beam down,
And the clear azure rest all tranquilly;
But when life's current is estopp'd by death,
And those we love are snatch'd from our embrace,
The seal eterne is stamped upon the breath,
And the lov'd lineaments we no more may trace.

Yet Memory hath an altar, whereon burns
The sacrificial offering, renewed
From day to day, from night to night, by turns,
On which no vulgar vision may intrude:
Its flowers, too, are perennial—*immortelles*—
They do not fade beneath the touch of time,
And wither, like the tenants of the dell
That etiolate beneath the winter's rime.

But when the care, annoyances and strife
Are ended, and a blissful haven's in sight,
Where weariness no more oppresses life,
'Tis sweet to gaze, in thought, on realm so bright;
And the woe-stricken heart elastic springs
Beneath Hope's inspiration, that the two,
Severed on earth, will near the King of Kings,
Celestial paths together then pursue.
JAMES B. MARSHALL.

MEMPHIS, January 7, 1867.

[For the Appeal.]

SORROW.

"The winds are wildly dancing like a fairy, and round,"
But I am sadly dreaming of a green and grassy mound
Of one that's sleeping 'neath it, with his hands across his breast,
Little thinking of my sorrow or of my wild unrest.

Oh, the lips I kissed so fondly, how cold they are to-night!
And the eyes that shone so brightly with the purest, best love-light,
The gentle voice that chided with the softest, sweetest tone,
Is buried 'neath the cold, cold sod, and I am left alone.

All that's left me now is a violet-covered grave,
Where sleeps the one I loved so well, the bravest of the brave;
And though my heart is dying and my tears are falling fast,
I am glad that life is fleeting, and that it cannot last.

So winter winds dance wildly on, and the wild, wild winter rain,
You can lave and leave your tear-drops upon my window pane;
I'm thinking of the time when I shall sweetly rest—
When the one I love so fondly shall fold me to his breast.
MARIE.

JANUARY 3, 1867.

THE PRIVILEGE TAX

Be it ordained by the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Memphis, as follows: Section 1. That there shall be an annual tax collected for city purposes on all branches on business hereinafter designated, which said tax shall, without exception, be payable in advance.

Every factor or commission merchant who sells no goods, wares or merchandise of his own, but whose business is exclusively that of commissions on sales and purchases made by him for other parties, or on orders from them, shall pay annually for such license for such business, $100.

Every firm, merchant or person, who is engaged in the sale of goods, wares or merchandise on his own account (which are not exempt from taxation by the laws of the state), shall pay annually for license for the privilege of selling $20, and upon the amount of goods he, she, or they may bring to the city, at the invoice cost of the goods at the place where purchased, as follows:

1. Upon goods, wares or merchandise not exceeding to him in cost $3000—groceries, $20; other merchandise $28.
2. On same, not exceeding in cost to him of $5000—groceries, $30; other merchandise $42.
3. On same, not exceeding in cost to him of 7500—groceries, 40 00; other merchandise, 56 00.
4. On same, not exceeding in cost to him of 10,000—groceries, 50 00; other merchandise, 70 00.
5. On same, not exceeding in cost to him of 13,000—groceries, 75 00; other merchandise, 105.
6. On same, not exceeding in cost to him of 15,000—groceries, 85 00; other merchandise, 119.
7. On same, not exceeding in cost to him of 17,500—groceries, 100; other merchandise, 140.
8. On same, not exceeding in cost to him of 20,000—groceries, 115; other merchandise, 161.
9. On same, not exceeding in cost to him of 25,000—groceries, 130; other merchandise, 182.
10. On same, not exceeding in cost to him of 30,000—groceries, 150; other merchandise, 210.
11. On same, not exceeding in cost to him of 35,000—groceries, 170; other merchandise, 238.
12. On same, not exceeding in cost to him of $40,000—groceries, $190; other merchandise, $266.
13. On same, not exceeding in cost to him of 45,000—groceries, 205; other merchandise, 308 00.
14. On same, not exceeding in cost to him of 50,000—groceries, 220; other merchandise, 308.
15. On same, not exceeding in cost to him of 100,000—groceries, 300; other merchandise, 500.
16. Every auctioneer, or firm of auctioneers, doing business only at one place in the city, 250.
17. Every hawker or pedler, 50 00.
18. Every fruit stand, 20 00.
19. Every retailer of spiritous, vinous or malt liquors, only by the drink, 50 00 on the first 250 capital invested, and ten per cent. on all capital above that sum.
20. Every retailer of spiritous, vinous or malt liquors, who furnishes an addition thereto, oysters and other refreshments, as they may be called for, 100.
21. Every retailer of lager beer, ale, porter or light wines, for each one, $50.
22. For retailing cigars or tobacco in the same establishment, with either of the three last named above kinds of business, 20 00.
23. Each and every bank, branch bank, or bank agency doing business in the city, and not expressly exempted from taxation in its charter from the legislature of Tennessee, shall pay for license annually 500.
24. Every money broker, or exchange dealer, or firm thereof, doing business at only one place in the city, shall pay 50 00.
25. Every agent of a bank or banks, not chartered by the legislature of Tennessee, engaged in business or selling exchange for such bank or banks, or doing any other business for it or them, shall pay 500.
26. Every insurance company, (except life insurance companies), not chartered by the legislature of Tennessee, having an officer or agent in this city, shall pay 500.
27. Every insurance company chartered by the legislature of Tennessee, doing business in the city, shall pay 250.
28. Every life insurance company, or agency thereof, doing business in this city, taking risks exclusively on lives, 100.
29. Every accident insurance company, taking risks exclusively against accidents, shall pay 100.
30. Every hotel accommodating one hundred persons, or more, shall pay 500.
31. Every hotel accommodating fifty persons, or more, shall pay 250.
32. Every hotel accommodating twenty persons, or more, shall pay 100. Every keeper of boarding houses, who advertises by sign, 30 00.
33. Every keeper of a restaurant or eating house, where liquor, light wines and cigars are furnished at the table counter, 150.
34. Every keeper of a restaurant where no liquor, light wines, or other drinks are furnished, or cigars nor tobacco sold or given to guests, shall pay 100.
35. Every person, (other than the producer,) or firm, who buys or sells cotton in the city, shall pay 100.
36. Every real estate broker shall pay 100.
37. Every general collector shall pay 75 00.
38. Every person pursuing the business of general broker or commercial agent, and not confined to any particular business, shall pay 250.
39. Every steamboat agent shall pay 100.
40. Every passenger agent shall pay 100.
41. Every railroad agent, for local or foreign companies, shall pay 100.
42. Every theater shall pay annually, in advance, 800.
43. Every amphitheater shall pay annually, in advance, 500.
44. Each and every public concert, for private benefit or gain, 25 00.
45. Every traveling minstrel company, for each twenty-four hours or each exhibition, 25 00.
46. Every regular opera troupe, for each exhibition, 25 00.
47. Transient or traveling circus companies, or menageries, under one canvas, or either separately, for each twenty-four hours or each exhibition, shall pay 50 00.
48. Each and every side show to any circus or menagerie shall pay, each day, 25 00.
49. Every public lecturer, or person performing feats of legerdemain, not elsewhere taxed in this ordinance, who shall charge a fee for admission to his lecture or performance, shall pay for each lecture or exhibition 25 00.
50. Every public lecturer who may desire to do so, may take out an annual license, as above, for 500.
51. Every keeper of billiard, pool or Jenny Lind tables, or tables of like device, on the first two tables each shall pay 50 00, and on the remaining number of tables 25 00 each.
52. Every keeper of a ten-pin alley, or alley of like device, on each of the first two alleys 50 00, and on the remaining number of alleys 25 00 each.
53. Every keeper of a shooting gallery 100.
54. Every keeper of a livery stable, for each stable 100, and on each omnibus, carriage, hack or vehicle drawn by two horses, and each buggy drawn by one horse, kept exclusively for hire, at such stable, 5 00.
55. Every owner of a cart, wagon, dray or other vehicle for hire, drawn by one horse, 10 00.
56. Every owner of a vehicle as above, drawn by two horses, 15 00.
57. Every owner of a vehicle as above, drawn by three or more horses, 25 00.
58. Every owner of omnibusses hacks, carriages, or other vehicles, for hire or use on the streets or in the limits of the city, for each, 20 00.
58½. Every wagon or other vehicle, kept and used exclusively for the free delivery of goods to customers of stores in the city, 10 00.
59. Every keeper of skids or tarpaulins shall pay 100.
60. Every owner, keeper or lessee of a house, shed, barn, yard or stable, wherein the business of receiving and taking care of horses, wagons, or other vehicles, or of feeding and taking care of horses or other animals is pursued for the purpose of making money, or for gain, shall pay for each, 100.
61. Every keeper of house or yard, where firewood is cut up to stove size and kept for sale, shall pay 50 00.
62. Every keeper of second hand articles shall pay 50 00.
63. Every keeper of a junk or rag store shall pay 50 00.
64. Every undertaker shall pay 100.
65. All persons engaged in business or manufacturing, and who do not properly come under the class denominated "merchants," but who exercise the privilege of doing business in Memphis, shall pay a tax upon the goods (not manufactured by them within the state) which they may bring to the city for sale, at the same rate as provided in this ordinance with reference to merchants.
66. Every keeper of a soda fount shall pay 10 00.
66½. Every keeper of an ice cream saloon shall pay 10 00.
67. Every person acting for himself or others, who shall receive orders, display samples, or act as agent for any house outside of the city, or sell goods in any manner not otherwise licensed, shall pay 100.
68. Every keeper of a shed or warehouse, or other place for the storage of cotton, or other articles, for pay, shall pay 50 00.
68½. Every merchant or dealer, or tender, of whatever kind, doing either a wholesale or a retail business, or both, and not otherwise specified in this ordinance, whatever may be the kind of goods dealt in, and who keeps no liquors of any kind, (except druggists for medical purposes) shall pay 50 00.
69. Every club room, where liquors of any kind are kept, shall pay 100.
70. Every keeper of a pleasure or beer garden, theater saloon, ball room or other establishment wherein spirituous or vinous liquors are sold by the glass or drink, or wherein spiritous, vinous malt liquors are drank on the premises, shall pay 100.

SEC. 2. That the term of "factor" or "commission merchant," as used in this ordinance, shall be construed to mean, and is hereby declared to mean and embrace such persons only as are engaged in the business of buying and selling goods, wares and merchandise on orders from other parties, on commission, and who are not directly or indirectly interested, in any manner whatever, in the profits made on the articles bought or sold by them, and the terms "merchant," "trader" and "dealer" shall be constructed to mean and embrace, and are hereby declared to mean and embrace, all such persons as are engaged in the purchase and sale of goods, wares or merchandise, groceries, jewelry, drugs, medicines, and all other articles of traffic which may be bought and sold as a business pursuit, or for purposes of gain and profit, and for the sale of which a city license is required by this ordinance, or any other ordinance of the city duly passed and published.

SEC. 3. That the goods, groceries or merchandise which may be sold in this city without a license, under this ordinance or other city ordinance, by the manufacturers or producers thereof, are salt, iron, spun cotton, garden seeds, and articles manufactured within the state; but the sale of said articles shall not be exempt from taxation when owned or sold by any person who, under this or other city ordinance, it is required to take out a city license for the business or avocation in which he is engaged, or who holds out and advertises himself as a business man or merchant.

SEC. 4. That all licenses issued by the city register, as specified or required by this or other city ordinance, shall be issued for the twelve calendar months from the date thereof, and each and every person who may desire to obtain a license for the exercise of any privilege, or for the prosecution of any business or occupation for which a city license is required by law or ordinance of the city, shall apply therefor to the city tax collector on privileges, who, upon the receipt by him, from such applicant, of the amount required by the city for such license as he may wish, shall issue to such applicant a certificate to the city register, acknowledging the receipt by him of the amount in money required by city ordinance for such license, from such applicant, and upon the full compliance of such applicant with all further requirements of the ordinances of the city, in relation to such privilege or occupation, shall issue to him, her or them, a city license therefor, for the term of twelve calendar months from date; and in case any person or persons shall engage in any business or trade for which a city license is required by ordinance of the city, without first having applied for and obtained such license, in conformity with the laws or ordinances of the city, and as herein provided, he or they shall, upon conviction thereof before the city recorder, be fined, for each day that such a trade or occupation shall be pursued without a license, in a sum not less than ten or more than fifty dollars.

SEC. 5. That a wholesale or retail license shall be issued by the city register, on condition that the applicant for such license shall deliver to the city tax collector on privileges, a sworn statement of the invoice cost of the goods about to be offered for sale at the establishment or place in the city limits for which he wishes a license, and, on condition that he shall enter into bond and security, to be approved by the city register, payable to the mayor and aldermen of the city of Memphis, or their successors in office, in the sum of one thousand dollars (1000), conditioned that the said applicant will render to the city register, at the time he, she or they may quit business, or at the end of twelve calendar months, if he, she or they may continue in business in this city so long, a sworn statement of the cost of all goods, wares or merchandise which he, she or they may have bought or brought to his, her or their said establishment for sale within said twelve calendar months, and since the date of his license above provided for, and that he, she or they shall pay the tax on the same, which shall be the difference between the amount of tax paid by him, her or them at the beginning of the year, and the tax fixed by ordinance of the city for the aggregate amount of goods, wares or merchandise, which he, she or they may have bought or brought to the city.

SEC. 6. That any and all licenses issued under this ordinance, or other city ordinance, shall be for the sole and exclusive benefit of the party in whose name and for whose benefit such license shall be issued. And all licenses which may be issued from and after the passage of this ordinance, shall not be transferable, by the owner or holder thereof, to any person, under any pretense whatever, until the owner of such license shall apply to the city register to transfer the same, which transfer may be made by the register, upon the said license; provided the owner of the same pay to the tax collector on privileges the tax upon the goods he may have brought to the city, from the date of said license up to the time said transfer is made, and in compliance with the bond issued for said license; and all licenses for which specific sums are charged, and not issued on giving bond, may be transferred by said register, and for each license thus transferred the person shall pay to the city register two dollars.

SEC. 7. That no license which may be issued under the authority of this ordinance, or other city ordinance, shall embrace or authorize more than one business pursuit or avocation; and all persons desiring to pursue or carry on more than one pursuit or occupation, shall take out a separate and distinct license for each pursuit, and pay the full tax required by city ordinance for each one.

SEC. 8. That for all licences for which specific sums are charged, the parties obtaining such licenses shall not give bond and security except in such cases as may be otherwise provided by city ordinance.

SEC. 9. That no goods brought to this city for sale shall be taxed twice by the city, no matter how often they may change hands.

SEC. 10. That such parts of the ordinances on pages 133 and 136 of Bridges' Digest of the charter and ordinances of the city, entitled, "Privilege Tax Collector and licenses, how obtained," as conflict with this ordinance, and all other ordinances conflicting with the provisions of this, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved December 24, 1866.
W. O. LOFLAND, Mayor.
Attest: L. R. RICHARDS, City Register.

FURNITURE.

SOUTHERN FURNITURE HOUSE.

JAMES W. McKINNEY, Of McKinney & Co. — P. A. BRYSON, Of Worsham House. — S. J. CAMP, Of Camp & Co.

M'KINNEY, BRYSON & CO.,

DEALERS IN

FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL CLOTH,

Shades and Curtain Goods,

No. 228 Main Street, McKinney's Old Stand,

Memphis, Tenn.

nov25 1f

INSURANCE.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY

HARTFORD, CONN.

INCORPORATED 1819.

ASSETS, JULY 1, 1866.

Cash on hand, in bank and with agents	$ 257,326 09
United States stock	812,277 21
Real estate, unincumbered	90,559 05
State stocks	497,690 00
New York bank stocks	734,170 00
Hartford bank stocks	270,810 00
Miscellaneous bank stocks	129,000 00
Railroad stocks, etc.	273,067 50
Mortgage bonds, city, county and [illegible]	1,011,136 60
Total	[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Losses unadjusted and not due	$ 221,236 35
Net	3,854,594 29
Income for last year, net	2,933,369 91
A daily income of say	9,000 00
Losses and expenses	2,540 284 00
Tax paid, government and state	179,178 34
Total losses paid in 47 years	19,127,410 06
Fire	17,243,000 99
Inland	1,884,409 07

LOSS BY PORTLAND FIRE, JULY 4.

The total amount covered by the Ætna Policies on property destroyed or damaged is $398,854, on which salvage will be about five per cent. Our total loss will not vary much from $380,000, and was promptly adjusted and paid. This sum is five per cent. upon the company's assets, a figure but slightly exceeding our government and State taxes paid last year, or a proportion equal to a $5000 loss for a company of $100,000 assets.

The necessity for insurance and the value of wealthy, strong corporations is forcibly illustrated by this fire. Several weak insurance companies were destroyed. Portland has a population of 35,000—was handsomely built of mostly fine brick or stone structures—protected and screened with upward of 300 shade trees—bounded on three sides by water—indeed, literally, almost rising from the ocean—and with a steam fire department—yet it has $10,000,000 of property consumed in a few hours—upon a holiday when its people are least occupied—from the very insignificant cause of a contemptible fire cracker.

Remember the trifling origin of fires that sweep away in a few hours the earnings of years. Consider your best interest and give the Ætna Agent a call if you need proper insurance security. Pay a fair rate of premium for a good and genuine article and with these lights and experiences before you, procure your insurance with shrewd judgment.

Applications for insurance promptly attended to by H. A. LITTLETON & CO., Ag'ts,
se26 3m No. 278 Front street, up stairs.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY Insurance Company,

No. 278 FRONT STREET, Up Stairs.

CAPITAL, : : $300,000.

THIS Company, having transacted a very successful business during the past eight months, is now prepared to carry an INCREASED LINE of

FIRE AND INLAND RISKS,

and a share of public patronage is solicited.

H. A. LITTLETON, President.
C. P. NORRIS, Vice-President.
JOHN R. STEBBINS, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

A. P. BURDITT,	E. M. APPERSON,
DAN. ABLE,	OSCAR MINOR,
W. Y. CIRODE,	F. W. SMITH,
THOS. R. SMITH,	W. B. GALBREATH,
W. H. CHERRY,	CHAS. NORTHROP,
W. M. FARRINGTON,	NATHAN CORRONA,
GEO. W. TROTTER,	S. B. BEAUMONT,
FRANK I. DAVIS,	J. W. LEFTWICH,
L. M. WOLCOTT,	W. C. POSTAL.

MEDICAL.

USE GALLIGHAN'S PILLS FOR CHILLS & FEVER A CERTAIN CURE

GALLIGHAN'S PILLS are composed simply of *Vegetable Medicines*. They are *Cathartic Pills*, acting upon the *Stomach, Liver*, and *Bowels*; containing no Arsenic, Calomel, Blue Mass, or any other Mineral substance. The great advantage the Proprietors claim for these Pills is that, without the aid of Calomel, Blue Mass, or any other Minerals, they will cure the most obstinate cases of CHILLS AND FEVER, DUMB AGUE, PERIODICAL HEADACHE, NEURALGIA, and all affections of a like character. Follow the directions, and you will find they will do all that is claimed for them. Try one box, and their own merits will recommend them ever afterwards.

We have used *Gallighan's Pills*, and have never known them to fail to cure when the directions were followed, and unhesitatingly recommend them to public favor.

Hon. T. H. WATTS, Ex-Gov. of Alabama.
" T. J. JUDGE, Judge Supreme Court of Ala.
" ROBERT DOUGHERTY, Judge 9th Circuit of Alabama.
Wm. G. WALLER, Sheriff Montgomery Co., Ala.
Hon. ALEX. B. CLITHERALL, Montgomery, Ala.
Col. JAS. H. WEAVER, " "
" CRAWFORD BIRD, " "
Maj. E. A. BANKS, Com. Merchant, N. O., La.
GEO. MASON, Esq., Mayor Wetumpka, Ala.
MIKE L. WOODS, Att'y at Law, 200 B'dway, N.Y.

BLOUNT & HALE,

Sole Proprietors, Montgomery, Alabama.

WHOLESALE DEPOTS.

Harral, Risley & Tompkins, 141 Chambers St., N. Y.
E. J. Hart & Co., New Orleans, La.
Blount & Hale, Montgomery, Alabama.

Sold by all Druggists.

Retail Price, $1.50 per Box.

On receipt of $1.50, one box of the Pills will be sent to any part of the United States.

Wholesale also, by T. W. Marsden, New York; Edward Wilder & Co., Louisville, Ky., Barnes, Ward & Co., New Orleans.
For sale in Memphis, Tenn., by P. L. Huette & Co., S. Mansfield & Co., and by all Druggists. se2 6m

S. C. TOOF'S

FRANKLIN

Job Printing House

15 WEST COURT STREET.

Excelsior Printing—Low and Uniform Prices—Perfect Satisfaction in all cases Guaranteed. Orders respectfully Solicited.

THE IUKA SPRINGS

STILL have a large crowd, and will have all winter, owing to the remarkable healthiness of the locality and pre-eminent virtues of the waters. Invalids of all classes, the sick of all diseases, will find the best of medical attention. If you are sick, it is the place to get well. Terms, $4 per month.
se19 MILLER & PATTERSON.

SAMUEL MOSBY. CHAS. H. DORION, JR.

MOSBY & DORION,

Commission Merchants,

OFFICE: No. 15 Mosby and Hunt's Building, Up Stairs,

No. 304 Front St., MEMPHIS, TENN.

Consignments of Cotton, for sale or shipment, solicited. Receiving and Forwarding Merchandise solicited. Orders accompanying consignments carefully and promptly executed.
auc18am-w6m

JOHN G. WALLACE & CO.

Commission Merchants

—AND—

WHOLESALE DEALERS

In Groceries and Plantation Supplies, 316 Front Street,

MEMPHIS .... TENN.

WE have this day associated with us in business, W. D. STRATTON, of Memphis, and A. A. OGLESBY, of Panola county, Miss. JOHN G. WALLACE alone authorized to sign the firm name. JOHN G. WALLACE & CO.
Aug. 20, 1866—[sc3]

GREAT REDUCTION

IN PRICE OF

Passage to Europe,

BY the only American Line to England and France. The New York and Havre Steamship Company's first class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North river for Havre, calling at Falmouth, the following days, at noon precisely:

Fulton, S. Samuels, Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
Arago, Henry A. Gadsden, Saturday, Sept. 1, '66.
Fulton, S. Samuels, Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
Arago, Henry A. Gadsden, Saturday, Oct. 27, '66.
Fulton, S. Samuels, Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.
And every 28 days thereafter. Prices of passage payable in gold.

First Class. { Main Saloon .... $160.
 { Lower Saloon 80
Second Class .... 50.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
ly9 1] No. 7 Broadway, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LATEST FASHIONS!

DEMAND

J. W. BRADLEY'S

DUPLEX

ELLIPTIC

(OR DOUBLE SPRING)

SKIRT!

WHICH IS UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED by all ladies throughout the length and breadth of the land to be the most PERFECT and AGREEABLE ever invented.

They will not BEND or BREAK like the single spring hoop, but will preserve their GRACEFUL SHAPE when two or three ordinary skirts have been thrown aside as useless, hence are altogether the cheapest and best. Their unequalled FLEXIBILITY and OTHER excellent qualities which adapt them to the WANTS OF THE WEARER has made the Duplex a GREAT FAVORITE among fashionable people, and justified all the leading Fashion Books in pronouncing them

THE STANDARD SKIRT

of the Fashionable World.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

WEST, BRADLEY & CAREY,
Sole owners of the Patent,
Exclusive Manufacturers.
Warehouse and Office 97 Chambers and 79 and 81 Reade street, New York.

Inquire for Bradley's Duplex Skirt.

CAUTION.—To guard against IMPOSITION be particular to notice that skirts offered for DUPLEX have the red ink stamp, viz: "J. W. BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRINGS" upon the waistband—none others are genuine. Also, NOTICE that each HOOP will admit a PIN being passed through the center of it, thereby PROVING that there are TWO springs braided together therein, which is the SECRET of their superior STRENGTH and FLEXIBILITY and a combination not possessed by any SINGLE SPRING hoop.

Made in all styles to suit the wearer, viz:
The "Empress Trail," 3¼ yards (latest) for Drawingroom and Party Dress.
The Pride of the World, 3¼ yards (latest) for Promenade Dress.
The Paris Trail, 3 yards (latest) for House Dress.
The name of the style will be found on the waistband of the skirt. nov1 3m

BUY YOUR

HOLIDAY GOODS

—AT THE—

FURNITURE

—AND—

CARPET HOUSE

—OF—

AMES, WOODBURY & JONES,

392 : MAIN ST. : 392

THEY have in store and are constantly receiving the

Latest Styles and Patterns

—OF—

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

—SUCH AS—

Chamber Sets,
Cottage Sets,
Parlor Sets,

Desks and Office Furniture,

—IN—

Walnut, Rosewood, Oak and Mahogany.

—ALSO—

Willow Ware, Toilet Sets, Childs' Gigs, Rockaway Horses, Toy Furniture, Clocks, Etc., Etc.

Which they offer at

Cincinnati and Louisville Prices,

For CASH or Approved City Acceptance.

OUR STOCK OF

CARPETS

Comprise a Complete Assortment of

Fine Tapestry, Brussels, Ingrain and Three-Ply.

—ALSO—

Mats, Matting, Rugs and Oil Cloths.

Particular Attention Given

To the MANUFACTURE of

SCHOOL FURNITURE,

Desks and

Counting-House Goods.

AMES, WOODBURY & JONES,
392 MAIN STREET,
Gayoso Block, : : MEMPHIS, TENN.
nov2 dec21 3m

NOVEMBER 24th, 1866.

HANDSOME NEW PRINTS!

HEAVY WHITE KENTUCKY TWILLS!

HEAVY WHITE KENTUCKY LINSEY!

NEW STYLE PLANTATION WOOLENS!

LONG LEGGED BOOTS!

"HIGH CUT" UNLINED BROGANS!

EXTRA SIZE WOMEN'S LACE BOOTS!

HOWELL,

WOOD

& CO.,

ARE now receiving their THIRD STOCK of

PLANTATION GOODS!

Purchased during the present season and offer great

"INDUCEMENTS."

Commission Merchants

Will find JUST THE ARTICLE their planting friends are ordering at our establishment. A large stock of GENUINE

White Kentucky Twills and

Heavy Linseys,

Long Legged Boots,

High Cut Brogans,

With all the Novelties and Improved Styles of PLANTATION GOODS adapted to the

"NEW DISPENSATION."

Call at the

SOUTHERN PALACE,

332 Main Street.

nov28 1m **HOWELL, WOOD & CO.**

MUSICAL.

"STODART"

NEW SCALE

Overstrung, Full Iron Frame

PIANO - FORTES.

STODART & MORRIS,

Manufacturers of

GRAND, SQUARE

AND

UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES.

OUR New Scale Pianos, in addition to their peculiar merits, contain every really valuable modern improvement, rendering them the most complete and perfect instrument ever offered to the public; and for

Purity of Tone,
Delicacy of Touch,
Durability, and also standing the Test of Severe Climates, the

NEW SCALE

STODART PIANO-FORTE

STANDS UNRIVALLED.

The Piano-Fortes of this manufacture have stood the test of more than a quarter of a century, and the manufacturers are at liberty to refer to over

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND FAMILIES,

who have them in use in nearly every part of the civilized world.

Parties favoring us with their orders, which will be promptly attended to, can rely upon being as honorably dealt with as if their selections were made in person.

All letters will be promptly answered by

STODART & MORRIS,
je27 684 Broadway, New York.

Get The Best.

PIANOS.

H. BERNARD, 280 Main St., Memphis,

Sole Agent for Schomaker & Co.'s Unequalled Pianos and Smith's American Organs.

SHEET MUSIC,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS of all kinds,

Italian and Other Strings

IN GREAT VARIETY

at

NO. 280 MAIN STREET.

EVERY Piano of the above make fully warranted for five years, and no charges made for cover, stool or shipping. Old Pianos taken in exchange, and tuning and repairing promptly attended to.
je24

MEMPHIS MUSIC EMPORIUM!

317. F. KATZENBACH. 317.

PUBLISHER of **Sheet Music**, and dealers in **Pianos, Cabinet Organs**, all kinds of **Musical Instruments, Violin and Guitar Strings**, and every description of **Musical Merchandise**. The undersigned is sole agent for **Steinway & Sons' Pianos**, and other first class makers. **Mason and Hamlin's Cabinet Organs**, etc., and sells at **Factory Prices**, wholesale and retail. Our stock of sheet **Music and Musical Instruction Books** is the largest and most complete in the city, and orders from schools and dealers will be filled at as low rates as in New York or New Orleans.

Country Merchants and Druggists are especially invited to examine our well selected stock of **Violin, Guitar & Banjo Strings**, of which article we make a specialty.

Each Piano sold will be warranted for five years, and no extra charge made for stool, cover, freight or boxing.

Second hand Pianos taken in exchange for new ones.

Pianos and all other Musical Instruments tuned and repaired by competent workmen.

Engravings, Oil Paintings and fancy sketches for sale.

Picture, Looking-glass and Advertisement frames made to order.

Send for circular and musical catalogue.
F. KATZENBACH,
317 Main street, West Side,
oe12 3m three doors south of Monroe.

NEW SOUTHERN MUSIC BOOK

Just Published:

TABOR;

OR, THE

Richmond Collection of Sacred Music.

BY R. M. McINTOSH,

Of Virginia.

Essentially Southern, in ... [illegible] ... the best Northern composers ... for four years an ... purpose many ... T. J. Ja... was from his pen ... "Mr. McIntosh," says the ... Whig, "... well known throughout the South as an author and teacher of ... music, ... a musical reputation ... by any man of his age in the South ... one disputing the po... with him ... The book embraces everything ... Southern or Northern, ... which is now for the first time ... written form. The variety is great ... all metres in every key and ... variety of measure, with a full collection of anthems, ... pieces and sentences. It contains ... pages, neatly and tastefully gotten up, well printed and bound, ... Price ... for which it will be sent free to any part of the country.

Single copies, for examination and introduction, sent to any address, postage paid, on receipt of one dollar.

J. HUNTINGTON & CO.,
Publishers and Booksellers,
459 Broome St., New York.

Southern paper giving ... and sending a copy ... publishers, shall have the ...

BEN. F. FLEMING & CO.,

(Successors to Butt, Fleming & Co.)

Druggists and Apothecaries,

NO. 376 FRONT STREET,

Four doors North of Gayoso House,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Physicians Prescriptions Promptly Filled at all Hours, Day or Night.

WE keep a varied and general stock of Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Goods, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Cosmetics, Fine Old Brandies, Whisky and Wines, for medicinal use; also Patent Medicines, Fine Segars, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, and other goods too numerous to mention, usually kept in a first-class Family and Prescription Drug Establishment. Merchants', Families' and Planters' orders promptly filled, and orders solicited. Physicians' prescriptions promptly filled at all hours, day or night.

We hope by strict and prompt personal attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

BEN. F. FLEMING & CO.

"UNCLE BEN" will be pleased to have the patronage of the friends of the old and retired firms, and his friends and acquaintances generally, being ably assisted by LOUIS M. WARMUTH, a graduate of Germany and France, in Pharmacy and Chemistry, and speaks both these languages, as well as English. Our German and French friends will always find him the genial and accomplished gentleman.
Memphis, November 1, 1866. nov9 2m

S. FOWLKES....W. A. STEFFEY....MAJ. T. P. ADAMS.

FOWLKES & STEFFEY,

Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants,

No. 38 Jefferson st., : : MEMPHIS, TENN.

USUAL facilities to customers. Insurance in all cases unless otherwise advised.

C. G. PARTEE, B. FRANK HARBERT
Late Vernon, Partee & Clay. Memphis, Tenn.

PARTEE & HARBERT,

COTTON AND TOBACCO FACTORS

AND

General Commission Merchants

No. 14 Monroe St., bet. Main and Front,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Cash advances made on consignments. Bagging, Rope and Supplies furnished. [sel-6mw

H. S. JONES. W. N. BROWN. M. B. JONES.

JONES, BROWN & CO.,

Cotton Factors

—AND—

COMMISSION

Receiving and Forwarding Merchants

No. 286 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, - - - TENNESSEE.

AFTER a suspension of business for four years, we again take this method of returning our thanks to our patrons and friends for the kind and liberal patronage heretofore extended to us, with renewed assurance of a continuance of our prompt and personal attention to all business entrusted to our care.

We are prepared with a large, commodious Warehouse, for storing Cotton. All Cotton consigned to us will be covered by Insurance, unless otherwise instructed. One of the members of the firm will give this branch of the business his personal attention.

If you visit our city, we will be pleased to have you call on us. JONES, BROWN & CO.
aus-

RAILROADS.

Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

Mail train leaves Memphis at .... 7:50 p.m.
Corinth Accom'n leaves Memphis at .... 7:00 a.m.
Junction " " " .... 10:00 a.m.
Somerville " " " .... 3:00 p.m.

Mail train connects closely with trains for Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Atlanta, Macon, Columbus, Montgomery, Augusta, Savannah, Charleston, Columbia, Wilmington, Knoxville, Bristol, Lynchburg, Richmond, Petersburg, Norfolk, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

Passengers for Mobile and Ohio Railroad South of Corinth leave Memphis at 7 a.m. and for the Mississippi Central Railroad South of Junction at 11:40 a.m., North of Junction at 7 p.m.

Time as good as by any route.
Baggage checked through.
For through tickets and information call at 13 West Court street, Memphis.
S. J. LOSS, Gen'l Sup't.
W. J. DANLEY, Gen'l Ticket Ag't. dc14 tf

THE OLD RELIABLE

THROUGH FREIGHT

FROM MEMPHIS

—TO—

All Points East and North!

ONLY ONE TRANSFER

—BETWEEN—

Memphis and Boston, Providence, New York, Philadelphia, and All Intermediate Points.

Lowest Rates and Prompt Dispatch!

C. F. SMITH,
Agent Little Miami Railroad,
oct30 No. 7½ Madison street.

1866. WINTER 1866.

ARRANGEMENT.

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE

RAILROAD LINE.

SHORTEST AND BEST ROUTE

TO ALL POINTS

North, East and West!

Two Daily Passenger Trains!

Through to Louisville Without Change of Cars.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on All Trains!

Baggage Checked Through to all Principal Cities!

TWO Daily Passenger Trains leave depot of Memphis and Louisville Railroad, at head of Main street, as follows:

1st. Night Express Daily at 3:30 p.m., for Louisville.

Also making close connections for Cairo, St. Louis, Chicago, and all Western and Eastern cities.

Time to St. Louis 19 Hours and 10 Minutes.

Connections at Nashville with trains on Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad for all important points in East Tennessee, Virginia, North and South Carolina. At Louisville, passengers have choice of route, via Jeffersonville and Louisville Railroad, or Mailboat to Cincinnati and all Northern and Eastern cities.

2d. St. Louis and Louisville Express Mail at 10:30 p.m., every Day, through to Columbus and Louisville Without Change of Cars.

Making close connection at Cairo with Illinois Central Railroad, and at Louisville with the United States Mail Line steamers, and Jeffersonville and Indianapolis Railroad for all points North, East and West.

Trains Arrive in Memphis:

St. Louis Mail Express at .... 10:00 a.m.
Night Express at .... 5:30 p.m.

Making close connection with Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad for New Orleans, and with steamers for all points on White and Arkansas rivers, Vicksburg and on the Mississippi river.

Through tickets and all information can be obtained at Ticket Office, 237½, Main, corner of Main and Jefferson streets, and at Depot office, Memphis.
SAM. B. JONES,
nov28 1m General Superintendent.

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE

RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after

Monday, November 26, 1866,

Trains will run as follows:

LEAVE MEMPHIS.

New Orleans Express .... 5:00 p.m.
Batesville Accommodation .... 2:30 p.m.

ARRIVE AT MEMPHIS.

New Orleans Express .... 9:30 p.m.
Batesville Accommodation .... 10:30 a.m.

New Orleans Express makes close connection at Grenada for New Orleans and all points South. A. S. LIVERMORE, Gen'l Sup't.
F. P. OAKLEY, Gen. Ticket Ag't. nov25

MEMPHIS & CHARLESTON

RAILROAD.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS

HAVING been appointed Agent of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad for all Through Freights, I am offering Shippers of Cotton inducements never offered before by any Road. The Freight and Insurance less than by any other route.

The Shortest and Quickest Route and but One Change of Cars.

I am soliciting shipments to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Providence. I will be found at the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Ticket Office.
JNO. HUDSON,
Through Freight Agent.
Memphis, Oct. 19, 1866. oc20

MEMPHIS & LITTLE ROCK

RAILROAD,

SECRETARY AND TREASURER'S OFFICE,
No. 14 Monroe street,
MEMPHIS, TENN., Nov. 22d, 1866.

W. B. WALDRAN, Secretary and Treasurer: Five hundred and twenty thousand dollars of the first mortgage bonds of this company have been subscribed for by the best citizens of Memphis. You will therefore proceed to call for and collect the first instalment, and five per cent. per month, thereafter, until the whole is paid. R. C. BRINKLEY,
Pres't M. and L. R. R. R. Co.

NOTICE.

Subscribers will please call at my office, 14 Monroe street, on the **10th day of December next**, and pay the first instalment on the bonds subscribed for by them. All the work has been let out. Estimates will be in, and contractors must have money.
W. B. WALDRAN, Sec'y and Treas.
Memphis and Little Rock R. R. Co.
November 23d, 1866. nov22-

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE

RAILROAD.

FAST FREIGHT LINE!

Notice to Merchants and Shippers.

OFFICE OF GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
MEMPHIS, August 25, 1866.

THIS Line will, on MONDAY NEXT, commence running their

Through Freight Trains

between Memphis and Louisville, coming through in 35 hours without change of cars. Freight carried at the Lowest rates. By this line shippers are saved the commissions, insurance, delays, annoyances, etc., incident to shipments by river. All goods consigned to Agent of Louisville and Memphis Fast Freight Line, Louisville, will be shipped free of commissions and without delay.

This route is abundantly supplied with new Freight cars and motive power, sufficient to transport all freight offered them.

All Losses Settled Promptly!

Rates furnished and special contracts made on application to F. S. VAN ALSTINE, General Freight Agent, Louisville, Ky., or to
SAM. B. JONES, Gen'l Sup't,
ag26- Memphis, Tenn.

BALTIMORE.

THE BALTIMORE AND HAVANA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE.

FOR BALTIMORE VIA HAVANA AND KEY WEST, carrying the United States mails.

Through Tickets to New York, $60.

The list comprises the following first class steamships:
LIBERTY, 1200 tons, Wm Rollins, Commander.
CUBA, 1100 tons, Thos. A. Bain, Commander.

One of the above fine steamers will be dispatched from New Orleans for Baltimore via Havana and Key West, on the 5th and 20th of each month.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
WITHERSPOON & HALSEY, Ag'ts,
20 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

N. B.—No bills of lading but those of the company will be signed. Permits for freight must be procured from this office. No freight received, or bills of lading signed, after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. se21-

The Big Raft

On Madison Street!

500,000 FEET of the best White Pine Lumber ever brought to the Memphis Market. All kinds of Lumber constantly kept on hand, dressed and undressed; Laths, Pickets, Shingles, etc. Quick sales and small profits, the motto.

The obliging and affable John E. Mulford is the office, 132 Madison street. ja7

LEGAL.

Chancery Sale of Real Estate

—ON—

Tuesday, 22d Day of January, 1867.

Barney L. Armstrong vs. F. M. Apperson, et al.

BY virtue of an interlocutory decree, made in the above cause in the Chancery Court of Memphis, I will sell, at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the house of Mrs. Margaret J. Holland, on the premises, four miles west of La Grange, Tennessee, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 12 m., on Tuesday, the 22d day of January, 1867, the following described Real Estate, to-wit: Certain tracts or parcels of land, situated in Fayette county and State of Tennessee: One tract on the north side of Wolfe river, which it crosses for a short distance, and as part in the 10th Surveyor's district, range 5 and section (1) one, and in part in the east-half of the Northwest quarter of section No. 1, in Township No. 1, one, west of the basis meridian according to the survey of the Chickasaw cession, and which said tract of land consists of one piece or parcel, purchased by J. J. Patts of one James Murdough; one piece purchased by said Patts of one Wm. Butterworth, and one piece purchased by said Patts of one F. Wilkerson, bounded on the north by the lands of T. G. Anderson, and on the east by lands known as Mrs. Franklin's lands, and other lands then belonging to said Apperson; on the south in part by other lands then belonging to said Apperson and by Wolfe river, which it crosses for a short distance; and on the west by the lands of Dr. W. D. Jones, Jesse Butterworth, and the heirs of John Polk.

Also one other tract near the waters of Wolfe river, and north of the same, and bounded as follows: Beginning at Wolfe river, where the east boundary of the Hord tract intersects the same, thence in a westwardly direction, as by the metes and bounds given in Thos. Hord's deed to J. B. & C. F. Urqhart, and along the lines described in said deed to the river, thence along the meanderings of said river to the beginning. The said tracts of land, above described, containing in all 230 acres, more or less. The above described lands have been subdivided into lots, a plat of which can be seen at the office of the Clerk and Master.

TERMS OF SALE.—A credit of 7 and 12 months, purchaser giving bond with security, and lien retained till payment of the purchase money; equity of redemption waived.
A. ALSTON,
dec25 1aw4w Clerk and Master.

Non-Resident Notice.

In the Chancery Court of Memphis, Tenn.
No. 1485—Presley R. Peyton vs. Frank Cochran

IT appearing from affidavit in this cause, that the defendants, Frank Cochran and Josephine Cochran his wife and Jas. H. Cenow are non-residents of the State of Tennessee; It is therefore ordered that they make their appearance herein at the Courthouse in the city of Memphis, Tenn., on or before the first Monday in February, 1867, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed, as to them, and set for hearing ex parte, and that a copy of this order be published once a week, for four successive weeks, in the Memphis APPEAL.

A Copy—Attest.
AUGUSTON ALSTON, Clerk and Master.
By R. J. BLACK, Deputy Clerk and Master.
Logwood & Peyton, sols. for complainant.
dec8 1aw4w

Non-Resident Notice.

In the Chancery Court of Memphis, Tenn.
No. 1480—Jno. A. Higgins vs. Jas. H Freeman and J. W. Wilkerson.

IT appearing from affidavit in this cause that the defendant, Jas. H. Freeman, is a resident of the State of Mississippi, non-resident of the State of Tennessee; it is therefore ordered, that he make his appearance herein at the Courthouse, in the city of Memphis, Tenn., on or before the first Monday in February, 1867, and plead, answer or demur to complainant bill, or the same will be taken for confessed, as to him, and set for hearing ex parte, and that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in the Memphis APPEAL.

A copy—attest:
AUGUSTON ALSTON, Clerk and Master.
By R. J. BLACK, Deputy Clerk and Master.
Logwood & Peyton, sols. for complainant.
dec3 1aw4w

Non-Resident Notice.

In the Chancery Court of Memphis, Tenn.
No. 1481—Jno. A. Higgins vs. Jas. H. Freeman et al.

IT appearing from affidavit in this cause that the defendant, Jas. H. Freeman, is a resident of the State of Mississippi and a non-resident of the State of Tennessee: it is therefore ordered that he make his appearance herein at the Courthouse, in the city of Memphis, Tenn., by or before the first Monday in February, 1867, and plead, answer or demur to complainant bill, or the same will be taken for confessed, as to him, and set for hearing ex parte, and that a copy of this order be published once a week, for four successive weeks, in the Memphis APPEAL.

A copy—attest:
AUGUSTON ALSTON, Clerk and Master.
By R. J. BLACK, Deputy Clerk and Master.
Logwood & Peyton, sols. for complainant.
dec3 1aw4w

Attachment Suit.

Joseph Grieshaber vs. Thomas Kiernan.

AFFIDAVIT for Attachment having been made in this cause in pursuance of section 3455 of the Code of Tennessee, and attachment having been issued against the estate of Thomas Kiernan for the sum of $96.70, due by account, and has been returned levied, etc.; it is therefore ordered that said defendant enter his appearance on or before the 26th day of January, 1867, to plead, answer or demur to said plaintiff's complaint, or the same will be taken for confessed and the case set for hearing ex parte, and that a copy of this order be published once a week for four consecutive weeks in the Memphis APPEAL.

S. A. MOORE, J. P.
P. Norton, attorney for plaintiff.
December 14, 1866. dec 5 1aw4w

Insolvent Notice.

Chancery Court of Memphis, Nov. Term, 1866.
1357—N. R. D.—James A. Harwood Administrator of William E. Eddins, deceased, vs. Virginia Eddins, Thomas E. Eddins, et al., the widow, heirs at law, distributees and creditors of said Wm. E. Eddins deceased.

IN this cause it is ordered by the Court that the County Court of Shelby County, Tennessee, be enjoined from taking any further steps in the administration of the estate of said Eddins, that said administration be transferred to this Court, and said estate administered upon as insolvent; that all creditors of, those claiming to be creditors, whether by note, account, decree or judgment, both resident and nonresident, be restrained from prosecuting their claims, otherwise than under this proceeding. It is further ordered, that all creditors do prove and file their claims with the Clerk and Master of this Court, and make themselves parties to this suit, on or before the second Monday in May, 1867, and that a copy of this order be published for six weeks in the Daily Memphis APPEAL and Avalanche, and in the newspaper published at Pulaski, Tennessee.

AUGUSTON ALSTON,
Clerk and Master.
December 2, 1866. dec2 dew

Non-Resident Notice.

In the Chancery Court of Memphis, Tenn.
... S. Stanton vs. ...

IT appearing from affidavit in this cause that the defendants ... and H. J. Tucker, are residents of the State of Mississippi, and non-residents of the State of Tennessee, it is therefore ordered that they make their appearance herein, at the Courthouse in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday in January, 1867, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed, as to them, and set for hearing *ex parte*, and that a copy of this order be published once a week, for four successive weeks, in the Memphis Appeal.

A copy—attest:
AUGUSTON ALSTON, Clerk and Master.
By R. J. BLACK, Deputy Clerk and Master.
Logwood & Peyton, sols. for complainant.
nov18 1aw1w

Valuable Cotton Plantation

FOR SALE.

John E. Harding, George W. Harding, A. J. Harding.
Ex Parte Petition for Partition.

BY virtue of an interlocutory decree made in the above cause, in the Chancery Court at Osceola, in Mississippi county, Arkansas, the undersigned Commissioners will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the premises, in the county of Mississippi, and State of Arkansas, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.,

On Monday, the 6th day of January, 1867,

the following described real estate, to-wit: The Beal & Harding Plantation, situated 1½ miles below the town of Osceola, and south of the Hearn Bayou, containing about 1100 acres, 240 of which is in cultivation and 150 acres deadened. Good dwelling house, gin house and necessary outbuildings. Well protected from overflow. Terms of sale Cash in hand.

JAMES H. HAZARD,
A. J. FALLS,
CHARLES BOWEN,
nov28 tds Commissioners.

Notice.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: I hereby notify that I shall apply at the January term of the Shelby County Court to be appointed Guardian for Alvin G. Knapp, Geo. S. Knapp, Alden B. Knapp and Rosa K. Knapp, minor heirs of A. G. Knapp, deceased.
R. DUDLEY FRAYSER,
Nov. 29, 1866—nov29 6w Attorney at Law.

EXECUTOR'S SALE AT COMO

—OF—

640 Acres of First Quality of Land.

WILL be sold, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of January next, at public outcry, one of the most desirable sections of land in Panola county, known as section 23, township 7, range 7, lying north of the land of Austin Pasley, and south by the land of J. K. Stratton, better known as the "Stovall tract" of land, on Senatobia creek. It is within 3½ miles of Como, and 1½ miles from the Railroad. Has 175 acres cleared and under good fence, a good dwelling and all outbuildings necessary for immediate use.

TERMS.—One-third cash; balance payable in two notes of equal amounts in one and two years, with interest from date at the rate of 7 per cent.

Bond will be given for titles until the whole amount is paid.

For further particulars purchasers are referred to Austin Pasley, Esq.

If more desirable to purchasers the land will be divided in two portions of 320 acres each by a line running east and west through the center, and sold separately.

THOS. P. STOVALL, Executor
Estate of Pleasant Stovall, dec'd,
Augusta, Ga.
Como, Panola county, Miss., Nov. 19, 1866.
nov2 1jan

Red River Plantation for Sale.

I WILL sell at private sale, to close the administration, the well known plantation, belonging to the estate of Dr. Isaac N. Jones, deceased, situated in "Lost Prairie," Lafayette county, Arkansas, containing 1900 acres, with upwards of 800 acres in the highest state of cultivation, which, for richness of soil, beauty and convenience in all of its surroundings, is unequalled by any plantation on Red River, above the raft.

Terms easy, Cash. Part cash or on time as may best suit the purchaser. Possession given on the first day of January next, 1867.

W. M. ANDREWS,
Administrator of the Estate of I. N. Jones,
Washington, Ark., July 28, 1866. deceased.

Those wanting further information as to quality, locality, improvements, price and terms of sale, call on or address L. F. CARR, Attorney at Law, 374 Main street, Room 33, Memphis, Tenn. ag7 oct27

Non-Resident Notice.

In the Chancery Court of Memphis, Tenn.
No. 1396—George W. Trotter vs. H. M. Dillard et al.

IT appearing from affidavit in this cause, that the defendant H. M. Dillard, is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee; It is therefore ordered, that he make his appearance herein at the Courthouse, in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday in January, 1867, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed, as to him, and set for hearing exparte, and that a copy of this order be published once a week, for four successive weeks, in the Memphis APPEAL.

A copy—attest:
AUGUSTON ALSTON, Clerk and Master.
By R. J. BLACK, D. C. and M.
Logwood & Peyton, sols. for complainant.
nov18 1aw4w

Non-Resident Notice.

In the Chancery Court of Memphis, Tenn.
No. 1379—J. S. Stanton et al. vs. A. G. Fox et al.

IT appearing from affidavit in this cause, that the defendant, A. G. Fox, is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee; It is therefore ordered, that he make his appearance herein at the Courthouse, in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday in January, 1867, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, and amended bill, or the same will be taken for confessed, as to him, and set for hearing *ex parte* and that a copy of this order be published once a week, for four successive weeks, in the Memphis APPEAL.

A copy—attest:
AUGUSTON ALSTON, Clerk and Master.
By R. J. BLACK, D. C. and M.
Logwood & Peyton, sol's. for complainant
nov18 1aw4w

LEGAL.

Chancery Sale of Real Estate,

—ON—

Saturday, January 5th, 1867.

Newton Ford, administrator, etc., vs. John S. Clayton.

BY virtue of an interlocutory decree made in the above cause, in the Chancery Court of Memphis, I will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, in front of the Courthouse door, in the city of Memphis, Tenn., between the hours of 10 a.m. and 2 p.m., on

Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1867,

the following described real estate, to-wit: three tracts of land in Shelby county, Tennessee, containing in all 627 acres, more or less. One tract, beginning at Jane W. Jennings' s. w. corner of 60 acres, thence east 120 poles to her s. e. corner, thence north 81 poles to a stake, her n. e. corner, west 42 poles to a stake the s. e. corner of a 200 acre survey, thence north 80 poles to a stake, thence east 12 poles to a stake, thence south with Geo. Gillespie's west boundary, line 78 poles to a stake and maple, thence west 230 poles to a postoak marked J. W. on the west boundary line of Wm Brown's 300 acre survey, thence north 226 poles to the beginning, containing 2... acres, more or less.

One other tract containing 181 acres, beginning at the range line 2 miles and 20 chains north of the s. e. corner of said section to a stake and blackoak pointer marked 99, thence north 210 poles to a stake and whiteoak pointer marked ..., thence east 128 poles to a stake and hickory marked 99 on the range line, thence south with the range line 210 poles to the beginning.

Also, one other tract containing 60 acres, beginning 15 chains south on the n. e. corner of Wm. Brown's 300 acre entry at a stake and blackoak marked 99, thence east 120 poles to a hickory marked 99, thence south 80 poles to a postoak marked 99, thence west 120 poles to a stake in said Brown's line, thence north with said Brown's line 80 poles to the beginning.

Also, two other tracts known as the Hays tract, containing each 100 acres: one tract beginning at a stake the s. w. corner of 100 acres belonging to Edward Corbitt's heirs, sold by them to Hurt and by Hurt to Hays, at a stake 15 links of a blackoak marked ..., thence west 15 chains to a stake in Kinney's field on Kinney's north boundary line, thence north 6 chains 67 links to a stake 29 ... 24 links to a sweetgum marked D C, thence east 15 chains to a stake north 7½ W. 16 links of a blackoak marked D C B, w. corner of the Edward Corbitt's heirs now owned by said Hays, thence south 66 chains 67 links to the beginning. The other tract beginning at a blackoak marked "B" the n. e. corner of E. W. Kinney's land running west 15 chains to a stake on Kinney's north boundary line 14 links north of a blackoak marked "C," thence north 66 chains 67 links to a stake 29 e 18 links west of a blackoak marked D C, thence east 15 chains to a stake in the land between this tract and Thomas J. Mull's, thence south 66 chains 67 links to the beginning, containing 100 acres.

Also, one other tract lying in Shelby county, Tennessee, in range 5, section 1, of the 11th surveyor's district, bounded as follows: beginning at a stake, elm, maple and oak pointers in Brown's north boundary of his large survey and Houston's southeast corner, running thence east 25 chains 16 links to a stake in the lane, thence south 15 chains to a stake in the road, thence west 27 chains 40 links to a stake in the field, thence south 21 chains 99 links to a stake with a postoak pointer, thence west 25 chains 50 links to a stake in said Houston's east line, thence south with the same to the beginning, containing 50¾ acres.

Also, one other tract of about 100 acres, lying in Wolf river bottom near the above tracts and known as the Mims tract.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third cash, the balance in one and two years, with interest from date of sale, purchaser giving notes with security, and lien retained till payment of the purchase money.

The above tracts of land will be sold according to subdivision which can be seen at the office of the Clerk and Master.

A. ALSTON,
dec8 1ni Clerk and Master.

The above Sale is postponed to FRIDAY, January 25, 1867, when it will positively take place, in front of Grocery Store of Dr. Leake, in the town of Collierville, Shelby county, Tenn. A. ALSTON,
jan6 tds Clerk and Master.

Non-Resident Notice.

In Chancery Court of Memphis, Tenn.
No. 1408—M. L. Sary vs. J. O. Tyson et al.

IT appearing from affidavit in this cause, that the defendants J. O. Tyson, M. C. Tyson, M. Knott and Thos. Tyson are residents of the State of Mississippi and non-residents of the State of Tennessee; It is therefore ordered, that they make their appearance herein at the courthouse in the city of Memphis, Tenn., on or before the first Monday in February, 1867, and plead, answer or demur to complainant bill, or the same will be taken for confessed, as to them, and set for hearing ex parte, and that a copy of this order be published once a week, for four successive weeks, in the Memphis APPEAL.

A copy—attest:
AUGUSTON ALSTON, Clerk and Master.
By R. J. BLACK, Deputy Clerk and Master.
Logwood & Peyton, sols. for complainant.
jan1-1w

Attachment Suit.

In the Law Court of Memphis, Tennessee.
Simpson, Sanders & Co. vs. Owners Steamer Natoma.

AFFIDAVIT for Attachment having been made in this case in pursuance of section ... of the Code of Tennessee, and Attachment having been issued and returned by the proper officer, levied, &c., on the property of the defendants, Owners Steamer Natoma: It is therefore ordered that said defendants appear ... the Court House in the city of Memphis, Tenn., on or before the second Monday in February, ... plead to this suit, or the same will be taken ... as to them, and set for hearing ... and that a copy of this order be published ... a week for four consecutive weeks in the Memphis APPEAL.

JOHN DONOVAN, Clerk.
A Copy—Attest: By MASON HYDE, D. C.
Logwood & Peyton, attorneys for plaintiffs.
January 2, 1867. a4 1aw4w

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a power of sale, contained in an instrument conveying to me certain personal property named therein, I will, on the 15th day of January, 1867, sell, for cash, at public auction, at Passmore & Co's, 37 Union street, Memphis, one PIANO, manufactured by Wm. Knabe & Co., style 5⅞ 7 octave, No. 852. Sale at 12 o'clock m. JOSEPH GRIESHUBER.
January 4, 1867. jan5 21w-dtds

Non-Resident Notice.

In the Chancery Court of Memphis, Tenn.
No. 1406—J. Mason Campbell et al. vs. Jno. I. Claybrook, Jno. Overton, Wm. L. Vance et al.

IT appearing from affidavit in this cause, that the defendants, James Barton and Anson Williams are residents of the State of Arkansas and non-residents of the State of Tennessee;

It is therefore ordered, That they make their appearance herein at the Court House in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday in February 1867, and plead, answer or demur to complainant bill, or the same will be taken for confessed, as to them, and set for hearing exparte, and that a copy of this order be published once a week, for four successive weeks, in the Memphis APPEAL.

A copy—attest:
AUGUSTON ALSTON, Clerk and Master.
By R. J. BLACK, Deputy Clerk and Master.
Heiskell, Scott & Heiskell, sols. for complainant. jan1 1w4w

Non-Resident Notice.

In the Chancery Court of Memphis, Tenn.
1410—N. R. D.—Th. S. Murdock, Mary C. Murdock and others, vs. The Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Memphis, the heirs of Seth Wheatley, deceased, and others.

IT appearing from affidavit in this cause, that the defendants, Mary Lou Saunders and Kate S. Saunders, (minor children of Kate S. Saunders, deceased, formerly Kate S. Wheatley, with Eliza ..., reside in the State of Alabama, and are non-residents of the State of Tennessee:

It is therefore ordered, that they make their appearance herein at the Court House in the City of Memphis, Tenn., on the 1st Monday in January, 1867, and plead, answer or demur to complainant bill, or the same will be taken for confessed, as to them and set for hearing ex parte, and that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in the Memphis APPEAL.

A Copy—Attest.
AUGUSTON ALSTON, Clerk and Master.
Heiskell, and Poston & Humes, solicitors for complainants. dec2 1-w1w

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between SOL. A. HERMAN and DAVID LIPPMAN, under the firm and style of HERMAN & LIPPMAN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. SOL. A. HERMAN is alone authorized to settle the affairs of the firm.
SOL. A. HERMAN.
DAVID LIPPMAN.

THE undersigned will continue the business hereafter in his own name, and hereby returns the thanks of the old firm for the liberal patronage bestowed, and promises that in the future every effort will be made to give his customers satisfaction both in quality and prices of goods and in courteous attention.
nov4 SOL. A. HERMAN.

Insolvent Notice.

HAVING suggested the insolvency of John W. Morrison's estate to the Clerk of the County Court of Shelby County, all persons holding claims against said estate are hereby notified to file them with said Clerk, duly authenticated, by the 10th day of June, 1867; and any claim not filed on or before said day shall be forever barred, both in law and equity.
JNO. B. ROBINSON, Administrator.
December 19, 1866. dec15 1aw4w

Non-Resident Notice.

In the County Court of Shelby County, Tenn.
Petition to sell Real Estate.
W. H. Hill, Levi Hill, Eli Hill et als., vs. the heirs of Mrs. Marian and Isaiah Goodwin, deceased, et als.

IN this cause it appearing from affidavit on file that the heirs at law of Mrs. Marian and Isaiah Goodwin, deceased, (whose children's christian names are unknown), are non-residents of the State of Tennessee: It is therefore ordered, that they do enter their appearance herein, at the Courthouse in the city of Memphis, on the first Monday in February, 1867, and plead, answer or demur to complainants petition, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them and set for hearing ex parte. It is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published once a week for four consecutive weeks in the Memphis APPEAL, a newspaper published in the city of Memphis.
JOHN LOAGUE, Clerk.
December 12, 1866.
Hallum & Mulligan, solicitors for complainants. dec13 1aw4w

GROVER & BAKER'S

CELEBRATED

Elastic Stitch and Lock Stitch

SEWING MACHINES!

Why Grover & Baker's Machine is Best.

1. It is more simple, durable, and less liable to derangement than others.
2. It sews from ordinary spools, and no re-winding of thread is necessary.
3. It sews with equal facility all fabrics, the most delicate and the heaviest, and with all kinds of thread, silk, cotton or linen.
4. Its seam is so strong and elastic that it never breaks, even on the bias.
5. It fastens both ends of the seam by its own operation.
6. Its seam, though cut at every sixth stitch, remains firm, and neither rips or ravels in its wear.
7. Its seam is more plump and beautiful, and retains its plumpness after washing better than any other.
8. Its seam can be removed in altering garments, after proper inspection without picking or cutting them.
9. Watching and varying the tensions upon the threads, necessary in other machines, is unnecessary in this. The tension being once adjusted on the Grover & Baker Machine, any amount of sewing may be done without change.
10. It makes beautiful embroidery without any change or arrangement, simply by inserting threads of suitable sizes and colors for this purpose. It is the only machine that both embroiders and sews perfectly.

The attention of Tailors, Manufacturers of Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Carriage Trimmers and all others requiring the best and most effective Lock-stitch Machines, is invited to our new Shuttle Machine, especially adapted to Manufacturing purposes.
GROVER & BAKER S. M. Co.,
dec5 1m 49 Main street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOUTHERN HOUSE,

CORNER MAIN AND BEAL STREETS,

Memphis, : : : : : Tenn.

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Our charges are moderate and we intend keeping a First Class House—not to be excelled by any other house in the city.

Families desiring good, comfortable and well-furnished rooms, with good table at a fair price, would do well to call early as a limited number only will be taken in.
November 4, 1866. HUGHES & CO.
nov1

NEW GOODS!

MERRIMAN, BYRD & CO.

WATCHES,

DIAMONDS,

FINE JEWELRY,

SILVER WARE,

SILVER PLATED WARE.

New Goods for the Holidays

MERRIMAN, BYRD & CO.
nov16 275 Main street

S. O. & T. A. NELSON & CO.

Cotton Factors

—AND—

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MEMPHIS, TENN.,
and No. 135 Gravier Street,
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PRACTICAL GUNSMITH,

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DEALER in Guns, Rifles, Pistols, etc., and Gun Materials.
Repairing of all kinds done with neatness and dispatch. nov27 d&w

ST. PAUL'S ACADEMY,

HELENA, ARKANSAS.

THE Principal of this Academy begs to inform the parents and guardians of his pupils, and the public in general, that the

New School-Room and Dormitory

attached to the Academy are now ready, affording every accommodation for the advantage of pupils.

Prospectus can be had on application to
nov9 REV. D. J. COGAN, Principal.

J. DOLFINGER & CO

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

CHINA,

GLASS, QUEENSWARE,

TABLE CUTLERY,

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House Furnishing Goods Generally

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LOWEST CASH PRICES,

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A Full Line of Queensware for Country Trade, on Hand.

oc6-3m

ALE! ALE!

LAGER! LAGER!!

I WOULD respectfully call the attention of Merchants and Dealers, that I am weekly receiving a fresh supply, and adding to my already large stock of the finest Ale and Lager Beer, which I can supply to dealers.

I am also agent for the celebrated

KENNETT ALE AND PORTER,

Put up in half-barrels. All of which I warrant to keep sweet in this climate for months. I also have for sale Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors, Cordials, London Porter, Scotch Ale, etc., etc.

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se5 Library Building, near Post Office.

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MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

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Saunders, Bates & Jones,

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No. 16 Madison Street,

Next to First National Bank,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

ALL kinds of Steamboat, Railroad and Mercantile printing neatly executed. oc25

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R. G. CRAIG & CO.,
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CUTLERY, GUNS, NAILS,

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HAVE NOW ON HAND AND TO ARRIVE,

400 Gross Table Cutlery.
100 dozen spring Cutlery.
850 dozen English and American Padlocks.
1200 dozen Axes.
250 dozen Hatchets.
750 dozen Files and Rasps.
750 pair Trace Chains.
22 casks Log, Coil and Wagon Chains.
1200 dozen Planters' Hoes.
250 dozen Coffee Mills.
600 dozen Curry Combs.
325 dozen Cotton and Wool Cards.
250 dozen Shovels and Spades.
500 dozen Wheelbarrows.
175,000 lbs. Hollow Ware Castings.
250 Blacksmiths' Solid Box Vices.
150 Blacksmiths' Anvils.
100 Blacksmiths' Bellows.
10,000 lbs. English and American Horse Nails.
1200 boxes French Window Glass.
300 English double and single-barrel Guns.
4500 Cast Plows.
200 Wrought Plows.
98 Sheet Plows.
70 Rolls Rubber and Leather Gin and Mill Bands.

Besides an infinite variety of Hardware and Agricultural tools and implements, which they are offering at low rates for cash, and to which they would most respectfully call the attention of both merchants and planters.

Sole agents in Memphis for Marvin & Co.'s Fire and Burglar Proof Safes. Also agents for the Arrow Cotton Tie.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT AND SAMPLE ROOMS UP STAIRS.

Orders taken for Machinery only on the following terms: Half cash at time of order; balance at time of delivery. se18

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IT will be highly gratifying to the many thousands who are suffering with decayed and aching teeth, and who have been dreading to have them extracted for years, to learn that Dr. J. B. Wasson, Dentist, of this city, is extracting teeth daily, with the aid of an entirely new discovery, without giving the slightest pain and without the least possible danger or inconvenience to the patient whatever. And by his great facilities for manufacturing plate work, can insert new teeth to any number, from one to an entire full set in a few hours after extraction, which teeth are entirely natural and can be worn with every degree of comfort until the mouth and gums are in a suitable condition for a permanent set.

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357 Main street, Memphis.